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Have opened a large and attractive stock of

Velvets! DRESS GOODS!! Ready-Made Dresses!! CLOAKS!!

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"NOVELTIES"

In their many Departments, embracing the newest and latest

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PYBOTECHNIC DISPLAY.

Knights Templar GRAND

DISPLAY,

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LOCATION OF

GRAND STAND Michigan-av.,

DER AUSPICES TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE INSURANCE.

CUNNINGHAM'S FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY, 175 LaSalle-st.

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Ivellings, Business Buildings, lerchandise, Pork, Grain, Lumber, and anulacturing Establishments.

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AATISTS' MATERIALS. A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Glass Mouthpiece!

The "Sweet Stephanias" are a greatimprovement over our first effort, the Stephania, and are the finest and cheapest Cigarettes in the market. The extremely low price, which experience and our immense facilities have brought to pass, brings this article within the reach of every smoker

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DEALERS AT

Per Package of 20 Cigarettes:

N. 37th st. and Cottage Grove-av. TZOLD, Ilu W. Madison-si.

W Dearborn-si.

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N. St. Madison-si.

RSCHLAGH, 85 W. Madison-si.

ROS. 18 Olark-si.

HA RGIS, 198. Clark-si.

E HA RGIS, cor. 22d st. and Wabas

Hake-si. cor. State.

15 Madison-si. and Fifth-av.

E Madison-si. near State.

15 Coolean-si. near State.

15 Coolean-si. near State.

16 Coolean-si. near State.

E Madison-si. Near State.

E Madison-si. Rear State.

E Madison-si. Rear State.

RE SS W. Madison-si. Rear State.

E R. 254 Cottage Grove-av.

L DALE, ES Clark st.
Y Billiard Hall.
Y KAME, 128 Madison-st.
KHAFT, 61 W. Madison-st.
KHAFT, 61 W. Madison-st.
KHAFT, 61 W. Madison-st.
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Mill. or. Madison-st. and Ozden-av.
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L BAND, 50r. State and Van Buren-sta.
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J. GUY, 425 W. Van Buren-st.
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ANK PY ATT. 428 W. Madison-st.
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2 Wabnah-av.

3 E Wabnah-av.

4 E Wabnah-av.

4 E Washing Grove-av.

18. 238 Cottage Grove-av.

18. 238 Cottage Grove-av.

18. 238 Cottage Grove-av.

18. 238 Cottage Grove-av.

19. 308 W. Lake-st.

ND, 35 W. Van Buren-st.

5 Hyde Park.

ER, 126 E. Washington-st.

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L. C. PARDEE, 54 and 56 Madison-st.
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U. BITTERMAN, 35 Clark-st.
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HEMMERICH, 97 Clark-st.
HEMMERICH, 97 Clark-st.
NORTON, 101 Dearborn-st.
KIFERT, 185 Clark-st.
KIFERT, 185 Clark-st. STP Cottage Grove-av.
LETT, 22d st. and Indiana-ay.
LETT, 22d st. and Indiana-ay.
V, 61 E. Washington-av.
N, Gault House.
DO, State and Randolph-sts.
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IT, 3308 Vincennes-av.
ITV, 31st and Wabash-av.
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M. L. COHN & CO., Sole Prop'rs, Chicago.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

Have on hand for inspection and sale, at their elegant warerooms, a large stock of the following UN-EQUALED lines of instruments:

188 & 190 State-st.,

DECKER BROS., MATHUSHEK, HAINES BROS., STORY & CAMP,

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ORGANS. LOWEST PRICES AND EASIEST

TERMS. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD! AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Bauer and New England Organs.

Julius Bauer & Co., 182 & 184 Wabash-av.

THE DURHAN WROUGHT-IRON WARN-AIR FURNACE The Most POWER PUL, DURABLE and HEALTHFUI HEATING APPARATUS in the market. Portable and brick set. Send for Illustrated pamphiet.

C. W. DURHAM, 154 & 155 Michigan-av., Opposite Exposition Building.
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Have the largest variety and finest display of CHAMBER SUITS ever shown in this country.

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, HOTEL, and OFFICE FURNITURE in equal variety.

Sole manufacturers of the EMPRESS FOLDING

State & Adams-sts. Factory, Jefferson and Randolph-sts.

211 & 213 Wabash-av.,

Most respectfully solicit a call from all Sir Knights Templar and Ladies

ine our choice and very large stock of PARLOR AND CHAMBER

AND A GENERAL LINE OF FURNITURE Which, for the NEXT TWO WEEKS, we shall offer at prices which will convince even the closest cash-buyer that there is no better house in this city FOR GOOD, RELIABLE, AND AT THE SAME TIME CHEAP PURNITURE.

COAL

Offices, 280 Madison, and 126 Market-sts. ROGERS & CO. 98 DEARBORN-ST., nthracite and Bituminous Coals. GENTS PURNISHING GOODS Dry Goods Merchant.

\$25,000 Worth of Shirts and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All of which are of the most celebrated manufacture, and latest styles.

100 Doz. Fine White Shirts at \$1 apiece, or \$6 for \$5. 150 Doz. English Percale (Fancy) Shirts at \$1 apiece, or

Orders by Telegraph, Mail, or Express will have prompt and

\$6 for \$5.

Money cheerfully returned if the Goods don't please. S. M. Rothschild.

> 158 State-st. FURNITURE.



To secure First-Class Furniture much below the real value should induce parties to purchase early.

Has it been in our power to offer such genuine inducements to visit our establishment as at present. In the dull summer months large lots of desirable Furniture

and Novelties are frequently

At inconceivably low prices. We have purchased largely of these bargains, and are thus enabled to offer choice, stylish Furniture at prices that cannot be duplicated.

With a view to the comfort of our patrons we have provided an enormous quantity of Fancy Japanese Fans, one of which will be presented to EVERY VISITOR to our store during this week.

SPIEGEL & CO., 251 and 253 Wabash-av.,

THIS CREETING IS FROM

yesterday, and the

And now that the 17th of August, 1880, has passed and gone forever, let us turn the attention of

All Knights Templar and Their Ladies. Visitors to the City, Residents of the City, And every person reading this advertise ment, to the fact that at the stores of

191, 193, 195, 197 Randolph-st., CORNER FIFTH-AV.,

GEOHEGAN & REVELL

Can be always found an ENORMOUS STOCK of BARGAINS

FURNITURE. CARPETS, Sideboards, Chamber Suits,

Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Desks, Show Cases, Stoves, &c., &c.,

Sheriff Sales and Bankrupt Stocks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Bargains at all times at the stores of

GO-AGAIN& REV-EL

191, 193, 195, 197 Randolph-st., cor. Fifth-av., ONE BLOCK FROM NEW COURT HOUSE, AND ALSO AT THE

CHICAGO FURNITURE CO. 51, 53, and 55 Fifth-av., Briggs House Building.

We are offering the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS ever presented in Chicago in the FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, TABLE WARE,

MASONIC PRESENTATION GOODS, ETC.

OPTICAL GOODS AND JEWELERS' SUPPLIES. Through our manufacturing facilities and our New York and European Branches we are enabled to offer by far the best selection of desirable goods of all grades, and at much

lower prices than any house in the West. LES, BRO. & CO.,

NOW OPEN

FOREPAUGH'S

LAKE FRONT,

LOYAL SHOT FROM A CANNON,

FIFTEEN PERFORMING

Largest Menagerie Ever Exhibited.

13 Exhibitions afternoon and evening at and 3 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Children unde inter years. 25 cents. Admission to Amphithestry

Chairs, 75 cents.
For the accommodation of ladies and children, and all who desire to avoid the crowd surrounding the ticket wagon at the show grounds, tickets will be for sale all day, during the sole way of the show it is to be here (at the nous light advance), at LYON & HEALT'S, low South State-st.

TEAMING.

Corner State and Washington-sts.

Goods sent for selection to any responsible parties in the Northwest.

WHOLESALE Circus and Menagerie,

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.

117, 119 & 121 Wabash-av.,

COR. MADISON-ST., THE LARGEST WHOLESALE CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

TERMS: 5 PER CT. OFF 60 DAYS. 6 PER CT. OFF 30 DAYS.

Merchants prepared to discount their bills cannot afford to buy of long-time houses before examining our stock.

7 PER CT. OFF 10 DAYS.

That close cash buyers appreciate the advantages of our terms and prices, the rapidly growing magnitude of our business is the living evidence.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO. 15 Per Cent Discount

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, CELLULOID GOODS

Knights Templar and all styles Celluloid Collars and Cuffs. Do not will in warmest weather. Pricelists and goods by mail. Call or address J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st.,

Grand Parade of the Crusaders---Ten Thousand in Line.

The Finest Pageant of the Kind that Chicago Has Ever Seen.

It Would Have Been a Greater Success but for the Oppressive Heat,

Which Made It Necessary to Greatly Shorten the Line of March.

A Number Overcome by the Sun and Obliged to Leave the Ranks.

First Day's Session of the Conclave-The Grand Master's Report.

The Exposition Building Ball Cannot Be Called a Success.

The Attendance too Great and the General Arrangements Imperfect.

The Competitive Drill This Morning and the Musical Entertainments This Evening.

An Uneventful Regatta-A Visit to the Hospital-The Invalid Corps.

THE PROCESSION.

YESTERDAY'S PAGEANT. ANOTHER OF THE DAYS
made memorable by the presence of the
Knights Tempfar has gone by. The grand
procession, which was to be the chief
scenic feature attending the sessions of the
Triennial Conclave, has passed into history.
It is no longer something to be looked forward to, and to be awaited with eager expectancy. It is now something which has to
be criticised which is compelled to pass in be criticised, which is compelled to review, not before a Grand Master, judgment of those who sat and saw it, or those unlucky ones who sat but did no With a procession nearly everything depends on the day. Its success or failure is due to the elements rather than to the Marshals. Nothing can save a procession which has to march in the rain—not even Napoleon Bonaparte or Gen. Jackson. If the weather is hot it is almost equally as difficult for the commander to preserve the allegiance of his subordinates. A secluded spot where layer foams and the sun is unknown is too much for their sense of duty, unless it be a temperance army. A windy day has its vexati for the standard-bearer is apt to be wrapped up in his banner, or to be carried off his feet

for the standard-bearer is apt to be wrapped up in his banner, or to be carried off his feet by its swelling sails. There are ties or four times in each year when a person says to himself "This is a proper day on which to have a procession." Yesterday, however, was not one of these exceptional times, and to that much of the complaint and fault-finding heard later in the afternoon was due. A slight shower fell about 5 o'clock in the morning, but, instead of cooling the temperature, it rather heated it. It caused that painful closeness and sultriness which were so disagreeable to the sight-secrs, and must have been much more so to the heavily-dressed and gorgeously caparisoned Knights. A little after 9 o'clock it began to cloud over, and for a time threatened rain, to the great dismay of all, and especially of those who had paid their money for their seats. Had it not been for those clouds, however, which broke away later, allowing the sun to shine with his force, the procession would have been a disastrous failure. Had it started on time as it might have done but for certain delays for which the weather was not to blame, the threatening clouds would have sheltered it from the sun's heat during its long march, and everybody would have been far better satisfied than was the case.

The line of march was too long. It stretched too far to the south, and was complicated on the original program with too mush countermarching on Michigan avenue. Relying on the official announcement that the entire procession would pass along Lake, Clark, La Salle, Madison, and Monroe streets, numbers of stands had been put up upon some of those thoroughfares, and althe buildings which fronted upon them had been occupied by crowds of sight-seers.

OWING TO THE HEAT

upon some of those thoroughfares, and althe buildings which fronted upon them had been occupied by crowds of sight-seers.

OWING TO THE HEAT

of the day, the dustiness of a portion of the road, and some inexcusable delays during the march itself, it became absolutely impossible for the Knights to walk the entire distance. The complaints in this connection, that rather too much time was needlesly wasted by the Grand Master's tardiness at the start, do not appear to be well founded, however, while on the contrary it should be remembered that his exposed position when reviewing the procession was calculated to put his own discomfort, not to say personal sufferings, on a par with those of the Knights in line. The countermarching on Michigan avenue was very properly abandoned, but the moment that the Commanderies tenting at the camp reached that point as they moved northward on Michigan avenue they fell out of the line. Other Commanderies, stopping at the Gardner House or other places in their neighborhood, broke their ranks and fied. Those quartered at the Tremont disappeared when they reached that horel, and the hospitable doors of the Sherman House swallowed up the contingent that bedded there. So by the time procession reached THE TRIBUNE Building it consisted of the Commanderia-Chief, accompanied by Sir Aid Beverly R. Chambers and a few others, Apollo, St. Bernard, and Rockford Commanderies, and two brassbands. At an interval of about an hour a basebail band turned up; but that cannot rightly be counted as part of the procession. The result of this was infinit dissatisfaction and disappointment among all the people who had taken up quarters west of State street for the purpose of viewing the procession. The result of this was infinit dissatisfaction and disappointment among all the people who had taken up quarters west of State street for the purpose of viewing the procession. The result of this was infinit dissatisfaction and the conting and the entire route, except the counter-marching on Michigan avenue, hav

Machine Screws.

woom for complaint. They witnessed what was in many respects the most beautiful procession they had ever seen. They saw 0,000 Knights in their rich dresses, with heir gorgeous banners, marching with a teadiness and precision which they have not witnessed since the

VETERAN INFANTRY OF THE WEST vetteran invantry of the west armed to Chicago from its years of camgning. The buildings all along the line of procession were beautifully and even liantly decorated, but the details regardthis by no means unimportant feature ich went to make up the grand whole have n already fully given from day to day as work of decoration went on, so that her reference to them in connection with procession itself is unnecessor. The further reference to them in connection with the procession itself is unnecessary. The dwellers on the avenues are profuse in their praises of the pageant, as are all who saw it from those points. It is much to be regretted that the bad weather and a few mistakes prevented others from enjoying the same spectacle. It is indeed a pity that the hottest day for a month should have been the one selected for the procession. The day before would have been admirable. Yesterday was unfitted for it. So mumerous were the casualties, though happily not serious, resulting from the procession, or the pilgrimage, as it is officially called, that it is not impossible that it may be the last one ever held. As it is not unlikely that the last enormous political convention, with its overwhelming mass of spectators, was held in this city, so it is not impossible that it will have the sad pleasure of witnessing the last grand Templar pageant.

THE SPECTATORS.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.
If one could have obtained a bird's-eye view of Chicago yesterday morning the sight would have been a wonderful as well as an amusing one. The observer would have seen the suburban population rushing into the city like an invading army. Girls with their "fellers," mothers with their babies, pater and mater, familias with their broods, were among the bost. He would have seen from 5 o'clock until 9 a steady stream of no-top buggies, carriages with liveried coach-men, and the rickety carts of the vegetable and fruit venders, grocery wagons, and express wagons, in fact, every conceivable thing on wheels, laden with people,

of the street, and caused considerable confusion, but fell back when request-ed. Considering the immense numbers of Commanderies which composed the First Division, there would naturally have been none to speak of. The Commanderies formed in line on both sides of the street in double ranks, facing each other, and the different organizations took their places as they were ordered in the formation of the parade. The line ran from Michigan avenue clear to Market street, many Commanderies being compelled to form on the cross streets, ready to drop into their places at the proper time. It was expected that the start would be made at 8:30 o'clock, but it was exactly ten minutes past 9 when Commander-in-Chief Gassette and staff turned south on Wabash avenue. The Commander and aids were ranged facing west on Lake street, while the Commanderies faced eastward. The crowd on Lake street throughout its length was

on Lake street throughout its length was not nearly as large as might have been anticipated. Every building on both sides of the street, however, had from six to eight occapanis in each window. But the interest was not centered in the formation of the procession, which was not overly interesting, and hence the comparative smallness of the crowd in that quarter. As soon as the Commander and staff birned Wabash avenue, Apollo Commandery followed, and each command fell in its place in the line as regularly almost as clockwork. The people crowded around more or less about the forming line, but they gave the Knights a chance to form their platoons and to their general maneuvering. If the procession had kept on moving in its line of march south on Wabash avenue there would have been no delay to speak of on Lake street, as the arrangements for forming the First Division were as good as could have been made under the circumstances. The loss of time was due to belated Commanderies, and no other reason, since each command soon found its place in the line after its arrival upon the tround. The last portion of the First Division did not turn Lake street and Wabash avenue until after 10:30 o'clock.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION. SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the Commanderies which were to make up the Second Grand Division began to swing into Washmiton street from all the intersecting streets as far west as Franklin. As the platoons of plumed Knights countermarched on finding their proper locations in the grand line, they were cheered to the scho. Several of the Commanderies had in their ranks people personally known to many of the spectators, and as these Sir Knights were recognized shouts of welcome reverberated from the brick and stone walls on both sides of the street.

Perfect order prevailed throughout the formation of the line, the Commanderies wheeling into their proper places with a pre-rision that seemed to indicate that the whole affair had been specially rehearsed for the formation of the line, the Commanderies wheeling into their proper places with a pre-rision that seemed to indicate that the whole affair had been specially rehearsed for the present of the present of

As the mass of white-plamed marchers filed down the street they were cheered upon all sides. There was a boundless supply of music in the air, and it seemed as though a grand band-contest was in progress. The people certainly received some compensation for their patience in walting, as many of the bands of placed beautiful selections, winning people certainly received some compensation for their patience in walting, as many of the bands played beautiful selections, winning great applause. No accidents occurred, and everything passed off in fine style.

bands played beautiful selections, winning great applause. No accidents occurred, and everything passed off in fine style.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

The formation of the Third Grand Division on Monroe street, with the right resting on Wabash avenue and the extreme left on Market street, was attended with but little confusion or trouble, as ample time was given for alignment. This Grand Division was under command of Sir Benjamin Haller, of Tennessee, Misconsin, New Jersey, Georria, Missouri, New Hampshire, Alabama, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, West Virginia, Colorado, and Wyoming, the extreme left of the grand line being brought up by the mounted Commanderies. Long before 9 o'clock the Grand Division was formed with but little trouble. As the space was found insufficient, the Sixteenth Division, comprising the Iowa Commanderies, was formed on Michigan avenue, and then drawn up on Monroe street, the right resting on Wabash avenue and the left on Michigan avenue near Adams street. As the Grand Division went into the parade on Wabash avenue, the Seventeenth Division was halted and the Sixteenth took its proper place in line. In other respects this Grand Division formed in perfect order. After the line had been formed and it was found that the First and Second Divisions would not pass for some hours, ranks were broken and the Knights devoted several hours to kicking their heels and sampling the neighborhood lager. If was 12 o'clock before the Third Grand Division moved into place on Wabash avenue, and it was 12:45 when the mounted Knights turned into the avenue and were received with round after round of applause from the gayly-decorated buildings, full of decorated people, who had waited patiently for this last and prominent feature of the parade. By this time the head of the procession was well along on Lake street. The delay was dreary and monotonous to the last degree, and Monroe street appeared to be full of confusion, but when the final "fall in" was heard the line was formed rapidly a

and express wagons—in fact, every conceivable thing on wheels, laden with people, and all rushing along the various avenues entering the city that led to the centre of interest,—the route of the procession.

When they did all arrive and were scattered over the particularly interesting portion of the city, they were as miscellancous a lot as it would be possible to gather together to the city, they were as miscellancous a lot as it would be possible to gather together to the city, they were as miscellancous and delecte many in the companies and delected many in the current of the city, they were as miscellancous and delected many lades and delected many in the current of the city, they were as the member's companies and delected many laterally the laterally dependent of the south Side from Lake street, and liboard out of the south Side from Lake street, where the First Grand Division formed, was one of the south side, and their happiness in eterally dependent upon the sight. The city yesterday contained not less than 150,000 vistors. All of these were concentrated on the South Side from the laterally dependent out the south of the commander of the companies of the companies of the companies of the companies of the commander of the companies of the companie entrance. The carriages containing the officers of the Grand Commanderies who made up the Twentieth Division of the procession to were formed in front of the ladies' entrance. About 9:15 a. man elegant open borouche in was driven up to the main entrance of the hotes, a jet black and a cream-colored horse formed in grachspan, and the procession was ised by a spirited white horse, making thirteen horses in all. The harness on the white horses was white, while on the black horses it was black, producing a very pretty etter. At the entrance Grand-Master was redefined of the land was only the should have been as the close of the white horse, was white, while on the black horses it was black, producing a very pretty et feet. The earn traveled very pretty et feet. The claim the moved down Clark street to Adams, the cleveland Commandery having the right of the line, the nersonal staff of the Grand Master was paid to the moved down Clark street to Adams, the Cleveland Commandery having the right of the line, the nersonal staff of the Grand Master and the Grand Officers' carriages following a trip to the memory of the deceased Knights, and the funder and the streets, closed the sidewalks, poked the memory of the deceased Knights, and the streets, of the respect was paid to the memory of the deceased Knights, and the funder and staff took their positions with very little cormon, about half-past 9 o'clock. Arriving at the review stand, situated at the intersection of Tweifth street, the Grand Master and staff took their positions with very little cormon, and the control of the cont

mandery elicited cheers for their faultless marching. The majority of the people along the line thought that is was the procession proper, and found fault with its brevity, but they discovered their mistake in time.

WABASH AVENUE.

THE MAIN ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION. Very early in the morning indications were apparent on Wabash avenue that something was about to happen. This thoroughfare—once the most fashionable residence portion of the city, but of late years surrendered to boarding-houses and retail trade—is generally very dull at the romantic hour of 5 o'clock in the morning, but yesterday quite a fair number of people were stirring upon its sidewalks at that time. The proprietors of many of the stores had taken an early start, and were up betimes inspecting the arrangements they had made to provide friends and patrons not otherwise supplied with a favorable position to view the pageant. Occasionally, too, a window would be thrown up, and the occupant of a desira-ble front parlor in one of the boarding-houses would thrust his face through the window, yawn languidly, look up at the weather, form his opinion thereon, and, slapping the window down with a bang, re-turn again to the slumbers which he had left in order to study the chances of a fine day for the procession. Six o'clock came, and only to a limited extent had the avenue wakened up to enjoy the prettiest sight that ever was seen along it. Seven o'clock, and people began "dropping in," and among them was a family which came to stay. They arrived in an express wagon and they num-bered thirteen. The paterfamilias,—a re-markably solid German of about 50—paused when his wagon reached the corner of Eldridge court and the avenue, and after a careful survey of the premises decided that they would do, and hitched his horse to the curbstone. The family then opened the hamper, and their day's enjoyment commenced with a breakfast of cheese-sandwiches and lager, each of the adults having a bottle, while the vouvestors were wiches and lager, each of the adults having a bottle, while the youngsters were made happy with a supply of brown pop. The meal occupied about half an hour in its disposition, after which the happy family settled themselves as comfortably as their very contracted quarters would permit, and calmly awaited the esthetic enjoyments of the day. From 7 to 8 the people began to arrive in good force, and during this hour it became masally apparent that the avenue was taking its breakfast.

AN ODOR OF BEEFSTEAK.

here and there, commingled with that of the fragrant onion, floated along its lengths, and towards 8 the doors began to fly open and the residents to make their appearance. Upper windows became tenanted with ladies, and pleasant parties began to gather upon the stoops. The avenue was in its best attire, and, animated with pleasant parties, and, animated with pleasant gappearane. By 8:30 breakfast was apparently over, and every window on the avenue was occupied. The arrivals from afar were now coming in fast and furious. Car after car, all of them crowded, came from the West, the North, and the South; carriages brought their quotas; Dedestrians began to crowd the sidewalk, and already an intimation was given of the crush that was coming. The lady who had been invited to share an avenue window now made her appearance. She was wreathed in smiles, and she greeted her hostess with an enthusiasm of affection that showed how fully she appreciated the great boon which was being extended to her. The hostess whose front windows had enabled her to be the dispenser of so great a favor was filled with a dignity proper to the occasion, and welcomed her ruests with that air of superiority which lovely woman can assume upon such occasions to advance.

At 9 o'clock the avenue was crewded. The line of demarcation between sidewalk and roadway was disregarded, and, with the exception of about seventy, feet of the latter left for the passage of the procession when it AN ODOR OF BEEPSTRAK,

should arrive, the whole thoroughfare was covered with people. It was a quiet, good-natured throng, by whom the pushing and shoving incident to the crush were looked upon as an enjoyable joke. There seemed to be very little determination on their part to take advantage of the grand stands so plentifully displayed along the line of march. The morning was still fairly cool, and, though the pageant had not yet arrived, there was in the arching and in the private decorations sufficient interest to keep them moving about on a tour of investigation. Even later in the day, when it might have been expected that the advantage of high position offered by the stands would have gained them a liberall patronage, they received but little attention, and it is to be feared that some of the speculators in reserved seats at a dollar a head are considerably out as a result of their enterprise. Later in the morning

MANY OF THEM "CAME DOWN,"

in the morning

MANY OF THEM "CAME DOWN,"

and offered seats at the very moderate price of 25 cents, but even this inducement failed to excite a demand, and most of the grand stands contained but from a third to a hair of their full capacity. It was not on account of any fear of the stability of the structures, as amongst those which were all but deserted was one which bore the reassuring legend that "These seets are boalted and naled warented perfectly safe."

The adventurous young man intent upon securing a favorable spot of vantage, even at the risk of breaking his neck, made his appearance at an early hour and perched himself upon all manner of posts and ledges. Near the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue a couple of telegraph-repairers made their appearance just before the arrival of the procession's van, and, with the assistance of the spike attachments, ran up a telegraph-pole with the nimbleness of a pair of monkeys, and seated themselves upon the crossbar at its summit, from whence they obtained a capital bird's-eye view of the pageant. The small-boy took to the trees, some of the stouter among the shade-trees being black with a living freight which beat the stoute branches until it seemed as though a first-class accident was bound to add to the excitements of the day. But of all those who had secured elevated positions without paying toil to the proprietors of the grand stands

ONE ENTERPRISING YOUNG CLIMBER

who had secured elevated positions without paying toll to the proprietors of the grand stands

ONE ENTERPRISING YOUNG CLIMBER

bore off the paim. Between the Brunswick Hotel and the Purington Building on the east side of the avenue are the ruins of a building which succumbed to the fire of July, 1874. (Strangers will bear reminding that this was a small fire which burned down a trifle of about eighty acres of business and residence property). The only conspicuous relic of the property here destroyed is a piece of stone wall which stands up like a monument, and is about twenty-five feet high and two feet square. How he got there is a wonder, but upon its precarious summit a young man sat perched, coolly enjoying all that was to be seen, and merrily poking fun at those below who took advantage of his isolated position to make him the butt of sareaside allusions.

Upon the top of the verands of a very ancient frame house on the west side of the avenue, near Twelfth street, a motiey crowd of persons had gathered. It was not one of the aristocratic boarding-houses; quite the reverse, and the occupants of the verandatop were not of the aristocratic order. They were, in the aggregate, a very heavy collection of people, and the roof upon which they crowded described a very clearly defined are of a circle. It failed to come down, however, and, if the gray-bearded old gentleman who had twice warned them of their danger and been jeered at for his pains, kept lingering near the spot in the hope of comforting the injured with an "I told you so," he must have been sadly disappointed. There is no apparent reason why he should have been, as the crazy structure should not have been made to bear one-quarter of the weight imposed upon it, but the good luck which marked the day stood by them, and the old gentleman and an enterprising reporter who staid near at hand in the hope that something might nappen were defeated of their designs. They were a very off-hand crowd, these veranda-crushers. Some of the gentlemen, in order to be c

Commandery from a State of known Republicun qualities passed by they had something unpleasant to say of the gentleman whom it was natural to suppose they intended to support for the Presidency. The attempt, however, of the gentlemen in their stocking feet to create capital for Hancock out of the crowd failed signally, and after a while they abandoned their fruitless task and resigned themselves to converting cabbage-leaf into malodorous smoke-wreaths and to paying delicate little attentions to something black which was passed slyly among them, and at whose neck their lips lingered lovingly, and long, and often.

The peddlers did not do as good a business as might have been expected. A vender of Masonic literature made his way among the crowd and offered a variety of volumes relating to the mystical lore of the craft, which it might have been expected would catch the passing fancy, but his stock failed to diminish in size, and, after an hour or two of solicitation, he abandoned the business, and entered fully into the enjoyment of the passing show. The lemonade-boys, however, drove a rattling trade, and there must have been a splendid margin of profit on all their sales. The beverage is one that can be manufactured upon almost any formula in the mind of the manufacturer, and it seemed yesterday as though he had aimed to produce a draught in which the maximum quantity of Lake Michigan and the minhimum quantity of Lake Michigan and the minhimum quantity of lemon were commingled. No refreshing slice of the tart truit was seen floating about in a pale-yellow liquid; only a small nugget of rind bobbed upon the surface of the decoction which was as colorless and probably as free from flavor as spring-water. Still it was drinkable, and, the day being hot, it found a ready sale attop prices.

Still it was drinkable, and, the day being hot, it found a ready sale at top prices.

THE CROWD WAS ESSENTIALLY A WELLBEHAVED ONE.

Not a drunken person was to be seen on the avenue, and no one even heard of a fight taking place. The enjoyment created by the pageant was intense and un iversal. The ladies went into eestasies over the banners and the music and the handsome men and their "lovely" uniforms, while the gentlemen contented themselves with criticising the marching and with giving a hearty recognition to the Commanderies of their favored States as they passed. The splendid physique of the Sir Knights was commented upon by all, and very often was the remark heard to fall from the fips of an old campaigner: "Ah, what an army that would make!" The Drum-Majors came in for a full share of admiration. The crowd soon grew critical in its appreciation of a first-class Drum-Major's prerequisits, and, when one strutted by who combined the perfection of physical beauty with the ability to manipulate his staff in a properly dashing manner, he was greeted with appreciative cheers. A very well-favored one, who headed one of the Michigan Commandery bands, and whose girth was inclosed by a belt capable of encircling the forms of two ordinary men, was treated to quite an ovation. Despite his tendency to protuberance he was a light stepper, and he flung about his gold-knobbed staff with a careless ease and ceaseless energy that was dazzling to behold. It seemed astonishing that 300 pounds of mascullinity could be so nimble, and when, in answer to the crowd's cheer, a member of the band, with a comic gesture, cried out "He's Michigan corn-fed," the laughter which arose was uproarious, and no peal was louder than that which came from the mighty chest of the monstrous Michigandet.

THE GRAND STAND.

ON ARRIVING AT THE REVIEW STAND

THE GRAND STAND. ON ARRIVING AT THE REVIEW STAND the Most Eminent Grand Master Sir Knight the Most Eminent Grand Master Sir Knight Vincent Lumbard Hurlbut ascended the steps leading to the platform, at the northwest corner of the two streets, followed by his fellow Grand Officers, R. E. Sir Walter L. Brärg, Deppty Grand Master; V. E. Sir Benjamin Dodn, Grand Generalissimo; V. E. Sir Benjamin Dodn, Grand Generalissimo; V. E. Sir La Fayette F. Lyttle, Grand Capcain-General; V. E. Sir Robert E. Withers, Grand Senier Warden; V. E. Sir Clinton Locke, Grand Prelate; V. E. Sir John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer; V. E. Sir Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Recorder; V. E. Sir John W. Woodhnil, Grand Standard Bearer; V. E. Sir Gerter C. Shidle, Grand Warder; Sir Hiram T. Graves, Grand Captain General; Past Grand

Graves, Grand Captain General; Past Grand

Masters Sir Knight Henry L. Palmer, Sir Knight William Sewell Gardner, Sir Knight John Q. A. Fellows, and Sir Knight James

Masters Sir Knight Henry L. Palmer, Sir Knight William Sewell Gardner, Sir Knight John Q. A. Fellows, and Sir Knight James Herren Fipkins. The Grand Officers of the several Grand Commanderies in attendance on the Conclave, with the exception of those of Cafflorhia, Iowa, and a few other States, who were in line with their several commands, found places either on this—the west—stand, or the one immediately opposit it on the east. Gov. Culiom was escorted to the stand by the Right Eminent Sir Charles Moody Morse, Grand Commander of Hilmois, and took his position on the right of the Grand Master is, the centre of the easternmost portion of the review stand. Mayor Harrison had by Atlis time stepped out for some reason or other, and when last seen from the stand was pushing his way among the crowd on the opposit side of the street in an evident endeavor, to seek a more shady spot—probably some, adjacent window—in which he could sit at ease and gaze at the moving pageant between long and patient pulls at his cigar.

THE GRAND MASTER'S PERSONAL STAFF drew up in line in front of the stand, the showy uniforms of the Sir Knights and the gay trappings of their noble steeds giftering in the blaze of sunlight. The knightly riders thus selected as the personal staff of the Most Eminent Grand Master were Sir George W. Cothran, Chief of Staff, Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Em. Sir Eugene B. Myers, Sir Edgar P. Tobey, Sir D. G. Hamilton, Sir John B. Kirk, Sir Gardner S. Chapin, Sir H. H. Hobbs, Rt. Em. Sir J. Adams Allen, Sir Frederick A. Wheeler, Sir Francis E. Hinckley, Sir J. H. S. Quick, Sir Frank B. Hine, Sir Frank S. Allen, and Sir John M. Wiley. Their presence was not only ornamental, but highly useful, in that they exerted a whole-some influence on the crowd on the west, some of whom were constantly endeavoring to work in under the tent, so to speak, after the manner of the small boy at a chreus, and see the show from a point of view to which they were not strictly permitted to attain, A prod with a bare sword now and then wa of events.

The few stray raindrops which fell shortly

The few stray raindrops which fell shortly after 10 o'clock were very illusive. The prospect of rain was brief. But the meretful interposition of clouds tempered the sun's beating rays, and an occasional fresh breeze brought with it a grateful, cooling balin to the waiting, standing, faint, and sweltering masses who thronged space and crowded each other now this way and now that as they sought to gain the most advantageous places. But the flying clouds as they passed beyond the sun WITHDREW THEIR PROTECTING SEIELD OF

which must have occurred to the knightly gazers from the grand stand yesterday as they stood for three mortal hours in the almost constant heat of the sun, and saw mile after mile of uniformed Templars marching past, was that it would have been an exceedingly wise thing to have

with some sort of a root. Shade there was none, except such as came from the branches of an old tree at the southwest corner, and it was manifestly impossible for everybody—much less the Grand Master—to occupy that quarter and at the same time do justice to the passing sight. It might not have been exactly in accord with the proprieties which hedge about an affair, of this sort to have provided chairs on the grand stand, but their presence would have been a priceless boon to the tired forms of the eminent Knights who stood and saw, and not infrequently stood and didn't see anything, owing to the breaks in the procession. At such times, at least, sitting down would have been perfectly excusable had there been anything to sit down on. But there wasn't, except the stand-rails themselyes, and it was a little too much to expect the grandees in front to take to them. Some of the Knights in the rear of the stand, however, varied the only permissible laxity in front—that of changing one leg over the other—by an occasional rest of this sort, much to his satisfaction and peace of mind and body. The martyr of the ceasion was the Grand Prelate of the Encampment, whose heavy velvet dress, with its scarlet and purple hoods, and his Oxford cap, weighted him down and kept him in a continuous state of perspiration. Probably the Grand Master had, next to the Grand Prelate, a little the worst of it. to the Grand Prelate, a little the worst of it. Compelled to stand bareheaded most of the time, in order to properly review the procession, his face was in a continual glow, and his broad expanse of forehead well-nigh covered with waves and billows of perspiration which rolled over one another like breakers on the storm-lashed shore. Verily it wouldn't have been a bad scheme had the managers provided a roof and a couple of dozen chairs. Before the review was at an end, one of the Knights took the precaution to borrow an umbrella from a woman in the crowd below and to elevate it over the Grand Master's head, while for something wherewith to supply their thirst the dwellers within the Temple made the pleasing discovery that there was any amount of mineral-water, ginger beer, sarsaparilla, etc., not far off, and took immediate steps to have it put where it would do the most good.

BARBING THE ABSENCE OF A ROOF,

BARRING THE ABSENCE OF A ROOF, however, the stand was in many respects all that it should have been, and all that popular expectation had pictured it would be. The two stands—the east and the west—were similar in shape, construction, and decoration, and were conhected by arches formed of heavy iron rods extending across Wabash avenue, on the north and south sides of Twelfth street. The two stands and the two arches thus formed the sides of a quadrilateral. The stands extended across Twelfth, at its intersection with Wabash, but without impeding travel before and after the procession. A perfect avalanche of decorations met the eye,—evergreens, crosses, motioes, impeding travel before and after the procession. A perfect avalanche of decorations met the eye,—evergreens, crosses, motioes, rosets, in black, purple, and white, shields and banners, in endless variety of form and color. The two arches, like the two stands, presented a similar appearance. They were trimmed with black, white, and purple fringe, and from the centre of each was suspended a shield bearing the now familiar letters X. P., with smader shields on each side. Each corner of each arch was marked by a purple cross, and each corner of each stand by a Maltese cross of bright red. The Wabash avenue sides of the stands were trimmed in the prevailing purple hee, from which the famous legend "In Hoo Signo Viaces," worked in white letters, stood out most grominently. Two large red crosses not need the main stand, one near the north end and the other near the centre, just south of the both twhere the Grand Master stood to avely we the procession. The massing of somany golors was almost bewildering to the ordinary gazer, but there was a harmony about the whole which, to the Knights at least, was at once beautiful and significant.

A THE REVIEW.

APPEARANCH OF THE MARCHING COLUMN.

PPEARANCE OF THE MARCHING COLUMN. Northward as far as the eye could reach, Wabash Henne was a river of life, a river now crawing blackly and singuishly and

legs, and bestowed a straightening flip on the bearskin; then grabbed up his staff by the bulge, gave it a semicircular flourish and two wiggles, faced about and worked it up and down with awful vehemence, paused a moment, pointed solemnly over his shoulder, and then, turning about and extending his left leg at right angles to his body and due forward, he indicated to the gentleman behind him with a key bugle that he was ready. Then the rentienan with the key bugle tilted up his chin and puckered up his mouth and observed, "teroot—teroot—teroot—keewhoo!" on his instrument; whereon all the rest of the gentlemen with horns, big and small, tilted up their chins, and puckered their mouths, and bulged out their eyes, and grew dangerously apoplectic looking, and then, with a crash of apoplectic looking, and then, with a crash of cymbals and a simultaneous bray of all the gentlemen together, -THE PAGEANT MOVED.

At this entertaining juncture the DrumMajor was busy. His feet rose and fell with
the regularity of quartz-crushers, and his
back was as straight as the Garfield ticket;
and his bearskin as towering and fluffy as a
cat's tail in spring-time, and his whole person
as refulgent and superbasa Courier-Journal
sketch of Hancock, and his gauntleted left
hand glued to his hip, and his gauntleted
right hand to his staff, sawing right and left
for dear life. Then he reached the second
line of review and prepared to salute. First
he raised the staff shoulder-high and wobbled
it four times like the walking-beam of Pullman's Corliss engine. Then he reversed it
and gave one gilderfluke to the right and two
flabdabs to the left, twirled the knob
seven times, finng the staff twenty feet in air,
and made a motion as if he were going to
turn a triple somerset before it came
down again. Instead of this, however, he
caught it deftly, tucked it under his right
arm, shot out his left horizontally, crooked
his elbow, and laid the back of his hand on
his brow, and thus pald his respects. And he
did all this with such skill, rapidity, and
pride that the small-boy's shrill ory of "O
looker him Jimmy! My eye! don't he look
like a biled lobster nor nothin'!" subsided
into a whisper, and the Grand Master himself
felt a secret thrill of envy at superior power,
and the spectators dropped their chins and
mopped their faces, and exchanged opinions,
and seemed to feel sorry that the best, the
brightest, and most soul-inspiring part of the
procession was so soon over.

NOW CAME THE EMINENT SIR COMMANDANT
OF THE LINES, NOW CAME THE EMINENT SIR COMMANDANT

of the lines, followed by innumerable aids, all gold lace, and jewels, and ribbons, and plumes, mount-ed upon black and prancing steeds, whose housings were rich with velvet and gold, and whose eyes fairly blazed with equine glory and excitement. After these came the Knights, long expected and eagerly looked for The growd was at first rather charved. for. The crowd was at first rather chary of its applause. It wanted to see whether it would get its money's worth, but as the different Commanderies came marching by, accompanied by the numerous bands discoursing brave music, the crowd thawed out, and their recognition thereafter of the special woints of drill, decoration, or music was liberal and appreciative. The first of the procession attracted no special attention, as Chicago crowds are pretty well acquainted with the looks of its police, and even the close-drawn ranks of Apolic Commandery had passed before the people began to show their feelings. But when Chicago Commandery passed with even step and well-drilled ranks, they were londly applauded. The Commanderies of Ceur de Leon, Ivanhoe, and St. Bernard, of Illinois, were also recognized with clapping of hands. By far the most applause, at least at the grand stand, was given to Monroe Commandery of Rochester, which was preceded by an excellent red-legged band, and the handsome manner in which the Knights went through several evolutions without losing step or place, was instantly appreciated. for. The crowd was at first rather chary of in which the Kuights went through several evolutions without losing step or place, was instantly appreciated. Holyrood Commandery, of Cleveland, O., and Detroit Commandery also made a fine appearance by executing different right and left and oblique movements while in fine marching. The Knights of Damascus Commandery, St. Paul, had made themselves just too cute for anything by donning white leggings, and they, of course, had to show off a little by countermarching, which the crowd recognized very heartily.

It is to be remarked that whenever an in-

It is to be remarked that whenever an interesting maneuvre was about to take place, the Adjutant of the Most Eminent Grand Master would charge around and hustle the members of the press to the background of the stand, and hustle Sir Knights to the foreground, whether they wanted to go there or not, and would carefully assure himself that no scribe could recover. wanted to go there or not, and would carefully assure himself that no scribe could possibly get the least sight of the street before he retired to his position again. However, as this was the only vent his seething authority had, it was pardonable, for once by the side of his chief he was compelled to be as low-voiced, and meek, and unassuming as the plainest civillan.

SOME VERY ATTRACTIVE DEVICES

WERE SHOWN AMONG The benners. The form.

voiced, and meek, and unassuming as the plainest civillan.

SOME VERY ATTRACTIVE DEVICES

were shown among the banners. The foundation of most of them was the traditional knight armed capa-pie and mounted on a charger, with infinit variations in coloring and shapes, but some of the devices were quite unique. Those of Columbus (O.) Commandery, Clinton of Mt. Vernon (O.); Cincinnati, Tancred of Pittsburg, Wisconsin of Milwaukee, Valparaiso, St. Omar (Ia.), and Cyrene of Camden (N. J.) were specially noticeable for rich colors and blazing trimmings. The last named represented a Maltes cross of black velvet over a white silk ground, and it, with the delicately-embroidered banners of Peninsular Commandery, was the handsomest of all. Several of the banners were flag-like in simple black and white, with names of the Commanderies in gold letters, and formed a pleasing relief to the heavily-embroidered silk. The standard of the California Grand Commandery is an elegant specimen of the decorative art, the material being twilled white satin, six by twelve feet in size, mounted on a rosewood staff, fourteen feet in length. The end of the staff is ornamented with the double red cross, and below is a piece of gilded carving on eitherside, as far as the crosspiece from which the banner depends. On the face of the standard is painted the chief emblem of the Order, the two founders, clad in white vestments with the red crosses on their left breast, journeying on their single horse in search of the enemies of their faith. About this centre piece are tastefully grouped the various insignia of the Order. A silver line runs around the edge, contrasting tastefully with the heavy gold fringe and trio of gold tassels depending from the time lower points of the cloth. On the reverse side of this as well as of most of the banners in the procession, is painted a large red cross, surmounted by a scroll bearing the motto, "In hoe signo vinces," and having another scroll at its foot on which is lascribed the works, "Non nobis Domine. Non no

thick with fat men, now eddying maxily and scintillating with metallic bands, now caught in slow swirls and the trains of ladies, now creeping backward with an undertow of carriages, now foaming, ligh and imposingly with mounted aids, spilling over at side-streets with small boys, and now gathering in mighty orests and billowing resistlesly on with cohorts of equestrian police,—a murmurous, changeful, and restless stream, swelling higher and waxing more important every minute with new floods from its tributaries, breaking against its banks with a never-ending roar, and dashing its sprays of children, and girls, and grandfathers, and peanut-men, and nurses, and babies, and poodle-dogs, and umbrellas, clear to the house-tops and chimneys that banked it, and fretting and funing to get the signal of release and rush on. At the grand stand it was dammed, choked up, and impeded by a barrier of cope twelve deep, with rivetments of newboys, tevees of ladies, and abutments of hacks, and a breakwater of reporters, against which it surged, and rolled, and chafed in vain.

When the grand stand had taken in a pre-liminary swallow of gorgeousness in shape of the Grand Master's Adjulant, however, and then waxed magnificent under the tread of the aids, and finally let itself out in glory with the Grand Master's Adjulant, however, and then waxed magnificent under the tread of the aids, and finally let itself out in glory with the Grand Master's Adjulant, however, and then waxed magnificent under the tread of the aids, and finally let itself out in glory with the Grand Master's Adjulant, however, and then waxed magnificent under the tread of the aids, and finally let itself out in glory with the Grand Master's Adjulant, however, and the waxed magnificent under the tread of the aids, and finally let itself out in glory with the Grand Master's Adjulant, however, and the waxed magnificent under the tread of the aids, and finally let itself out in glory with the Grand Master banked to the commander of the commander of the commander

THE SIGHT WAS REALLY IMPOSING IN THE

THE SIGHT WAS REALLY IMPOSING IN THE EXTREME.

As far as the eye could reach was a bank of hats, bonnets, caps, and umbrellas, between which flowed the steady torrent of blue and crimson, and black and white, and gold and steal, that marked the track of the pageant. Tier upon tier, the stands and houses literally swarmed with humanity, with the long vista of tossing trees and gorgeous arches, and emblazoned shields and rustling and swaying festoons to relieve the eye and highten the beauty and grandeur of the effect. The monotony of the uniforms of the Templars was so frequently broken by rainbow-hued bands with their polished instruments that endless variety was conspicuously a feature. Of these last, the Grand Amay Band of Canton, O., was the largest, closely rivaled by the Sandusky, O., Mary of Philadelphia, St. Bernard of Sarinaw, the Commandery Band of California, and United States Band of Carlisle Barracks. The Sandusky and California Bands assumed the form of a passion cross on the way, and elicited enthusiastic applause.

A PECULIARITY OF THE REVIEW

A PECULIARITY OF THE REVIEW was the following: The Captain-General and half a dozen Sir Knights of this body, instead of affecting the stiff and unnatural demeanor of soldiers on the march, smoked cigars all the way, and passed the reviewing officer without saluting him. This was, of course, enthusiastically commented on.

Altogether, the parade was a success in numbers, in appearance, and in smoothness of march, and the general expression of the hundreds of thousands who witnessed it was one of intense satisfaction and approval.

A PARTIAL FAILURE.

It was announced that when the head of the column reached Van Buren street, on Michigan avenue, the Commanderies would be given the ben-efit of the new pavement, and be allowed to do some fancy marching. Looking to this fact, the Triennial Committee had secured seats for their ladies on the south balcony of the Exposition Building, and the city authorities had caused a private stand to be erected just north of the camp. The ladies and gentlemen who occupied these coigns of vantage were severely disappointed, however, as the lack of police service and general mismanagement at the north end of Michigan avenue made fancy evolutions an im-

possibility.

A few of the Commanderies at the head of the line went through several difficult movements, and called forth considerable appliause. The officers of Apollo Commandery of Chicago formed a harp while passing the Gardner House, and the Commandery formed a Roman cross. At Jackson street they broke into sections, six front. The crowd began to surge into the street at this time, and the Belvidere, Peoria, Joliet, Decatur, and several other Illinois Commanderles turned into camp, much to the disgust of the spectators. The Everts Commandery, of Rock Island, marched by in the form of a harp,—presenting a very pleasing effect. The Chicago Commandery headed the Second Division and did some superb marching. Another batch of Illinois companies broke for the camp at this point. The St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago, headed the Third Division. Their sword movements were heartily applauded, and their marching time was perfect. Breaks in the line became very frequent after the third division had passed, and the street became choked up with vehicles and humanity. The Commandery from Lincoln, Ill., made a break, but their commander captured the tail end of the line and marched them on.

Quite a sensation was caused by the celebrated Monroe Commandery, of Rochester, N. Y. They are a fine, manly-looking lot of Knights, and march with heads erect and with military precision. Their oblique movements were very fine, and while passing the Exposition Building they broke into platoons, formed Roman crosses, and went through other difficult evolutions. They move as if one man, and show themselves worthy of their reputation. The St. Omar, of Elmira, Hugh de Payens, of Buffalo, and Cyrene, of Rochester, marched finely, and handled their swords well.

The Virginia Buttalion were conspicuous by their peculiar regalia and regular marching. The Washington Commandery—the oldest in the United States—it hails from Hartford, Conn.—was heartily applanded for sword movements. The Cincinnati Commandery formed a double cross while passing the line went through several difficult movements, and called forth considerable ap-

by their peculiar regalia and regular marching. The Washington Commandery—the oldest in the United States—it hails from Hartford, Conn.—was heartily applauded for sword movements. The Cincinnati Commandery formed a double cross while passing the Gardier House, and the Commandery from Dayton, O., went through some excelent flank movements. The Holyrood Commandery, of Cleveland, was conspicuous for fine marching. The banner bearer of the Scioto Commandery, of Centreville, O., gave out at Van Buren. street, and the Knights broke the route step. The Kentucky Commanderies marched well, but could not go through any evolutions on account of the crowded condition of the street. The Pennsylvanians went through the sword movements, and the officers of the Allegheny, No. 35, formed themselves into a perfect triangle. When the First Regiment, I. N. G., drum corps hove in sight in the form of a Bonan cross the crowd yelled with delight, and Maj. Billy Nevans chuckled beneath his bearskin. The Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis, followed the drum corps, and executed a number of difficult movements to bugle blast. The Knights were cheered by the crowd.

There was a gap in the line after the Tenth Division passed, and the crowd rushed into it from both sides of the street. There were no policemen in sight. Suddenly the form of Mayor Harrison was seen to emerge from the crowd at the Gardner House and press madly toward the roadway. He gesticulated wildly, called on several policemen to aid him, and sinally succeeded in clearing a path through the crowd. By this time the head of the next division had arrived, and strange to say, the Marine Band, of Washington, were the first to go through the gap opened up by Mayor Harrison was seen to emerge from the crowd at the road way. He gesticulated wildly, called on several policemen to aid him, and sinally succeeded in clearing a path through the crowd at the count mass poken into a confused mass. It was every man for himself, and each Knight struck out for a restaurant and a cool spot.

through the crowd. By this time the head of the next division had arrived, and strange to say, the Marine Band, of Washington, were the first to go through the gap opened up by Mayor Harrison.

The Detroit and Adrian Commanderies next came in sight and went through several difficult evolutions and sword movements, but they were headed off by Commanderies returning to the camp, and the column was broken into a confused mass. It was every man for himself, and each Knight struck out for a restaurant and a cool spot. As nothing was visible up Michigan avenue but a confused mass of humanity, the hot and ired crowd around the Exposition Building broke ranks and started for home.

THE PILGRIMS.

THE PILGRIMS.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY gives a fair idea of the procession's numerical strength. Arrangements had been made by which an accurate statement of the number of men in line could be secured, but they fell through, owing to the fact that, with two ex-

ceptions, the Eminent Commanders failed to ill out the blanks prepared for this p FIRST GRAND DIVIS

THIRD DIVISION.

Illingis—St. Bernard, No. 35, Chicago; Bethal No. 35, Elgin; Melita, No. 37, Tuscola; Mt. Ovet, No. 38, Parton; Mt. Pulaski, No. 34, Mt. Priski; Galenn, No. 40, Galena; Gethreman, Na. 41, Metropolis; Corur de Leon, No. 48, El Fuol, A. H. Holstan, No. 45, Danville; Templestowa, Na. 46, Sullivan; St. Aldemar, No. 47, Petersburg, Delta, No. 48, Clayton; Ascalon, No. 49, Pittsleid; Tancred, No. 50, Belleville; Constanting No. 51, Lincoln. POURTH DIVISION.

New York—Monroe, No. 12, Rochester No. 3, Utica; Palestine, No. 18, New Yor St. Omer, No. 19, Elmira; St. John's Olean; Hugh de Payens, No. 30, Buffald via, No. 34, Batavia; Cyrene, No. 30, Buffald via, No. 5, Portsimouth; Appomattos Petersburg; Sevenson, No. 8, Stauntontianburg; No. 9, Christianburg; St. As No. 18, Richmond; Grice, No. 18, Norfolk Vermont—Beauseant, No. 7, Bratisburg Connecticut—Washington, No. 1, Harts

Portsmouth; Hanselman, No. 18, Cincinnati SIXTH DIVISION.

Ohlo—Coleman, No. 17, Troy; Raper, No. 11
Urbana; St. John's, No. 20, Youngstown; Minm,
No. 22, Lebanon; Akron, No. 25, Akron; Caba,
No. 27, Conneaut; Ely, No. 28, Washington ConHouse; Eagle, No. 29, Painesville; Holyrood, No.
E2, Cleveland; Palestine, No. 28, Springdell;
Newark, No. 34, Newark; Scioto U. D., Crebville.

Obio-Toledo, No. 7. Toledo; Shavnes, No. 14. Lima; Norwalk, No. 18. Norwalk; Mansfield, 18. 21. Mansfield; Eric, No. 23, Sandusky; Design.

Kentucky—Louisville, No. 1, Louisville: Webn. No. 2, Lexington; Versailles, No. 3, Versailles; Covington, No. 7, Covington: Bradford, No. 6, Georgetown; Mayville; No. 10, Mayville; Peducab, No. 11, Paducab; De Molaí, No. 12, Louisville; Henderson, No. 14, Henderson; Ryan, No. 17, Danville; Carlisle, No. 18, Carlisle; Irestandard, No. 19, Blemmingburg.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburg No. 1, Pittsburg Jacques De Moiai No. 3, Washington; St. John No. 4, Philadelphia; York No. 21, York; R. Olivet No. 30, Eric; Allegheny No. 35, Alegheny No. 35, Alegheny No. 36, Alegheny No. 36, Philadelphia; Ross Creix Id. 38, Titusville; Reading No. 42, Reading Theory, No. 43, Oli City; St. Albans No. 41, Philadelphia; Tancred No. 48, Pittsburg.

Indiana.

Tancred No. 48, Pittsburg.

TENTH DIVISION.

Indiana—Rapier No. 1, Indianapolis: Latyrette No. 3, Lafayette; Pt. Wayne No. 4, Pt. Wayne; New Albany No. 5, New Albany; Richmond No. 8, Richmond; Warsaw No. 10, Warsay. La Porte No. 12, La Porte; South Bend No. 18 South Bend; Columbus No. 14, Columbus; Ia Vallette No. 15, Evansville; Terre Haute; Muncie No. 18, Muncie; Apolo Na. 18, Kendaliville; Vincennes No. 20, Vincanes; Marion No. 21, Marion; St. John's No. 24, Leansport; New Albany No. 5, New Albany; Plymouth No. 26, Plymouth: Valparaiso No. 23, Valpariso, Texas—Paris No. 1, Paris; Indivisible Friend No. 18, Sherman. No. 13, Sherman, District of Columbia—Columbia No. 2, Washington. Canada—Richard Cœur de Leon No. 4, London

Michigan—Detroit No. 1, Detroit; Pontiac No. 2, Pontiac: Eureka No. 3, Hillsdale; Adrian No. 4, Adrian; De Molai No. 5, Grand Rapids; Port Huron No. 7, Port Huron; Peninsular No. 8, Kalemasso; Jackson No. 9, Jackson; Jacobe No. 10, Coldwater; Ionia No. 11, Ionia; Genese Valley No. 15, Flint. ELEVENTH DIVISION. TWELFTH DIVISION.

Michigan—St. Bernard No. 16. East Sachard Marshall No. 17. Marshall: Cotumbi Marshall: Marsh

Nevada Knighta.

Tennessee—Nashville, No. 1, Nashville; Dundlay, No. 3, Columbia; Memphis, No. 4, Memphis, Murfreesboro, No. 10, Murfreesboro; Jackson, No. 13, Jackson. POURTEENTH DIVISION.

Wisconsin-Wisconsin, No. 1, Milwaukee; Janesville, No. 2, Janesville; Robert Muopy, No. 3, Madison: Fort Winnebago, No. 4, Portage City: Fond du Lac, No. 5, Fond du Lac; Racine, No. 7, Racine: Chippewa, No. 8, Eau Cinire; Oshkosh, No. 11, Oshkosh; Minerai Foint, No. 12, Minerai Point; St. John, No. 13, Milwaukee; St. Croix, No. 14, Hudson; De Moiai U. D., Boscobel.

Mineral Point; St. John, No. 13, Milwaukee; St. Croix, No. 14, Hudson; De Molai U. D., Boscobel.

New Jersey-Palestine, No. 4, Trenton; Demascus, No. 5, Newark: Cyrene, No. 9, Camden; Ivanhoe, No. 11, Bordentown.

Georgia—Georgia, No. 1, Augusta; St. Omer, No. 2, Macon; Palestine, No. 7, Savannah.

PITTERNIH DIVISION.

Missouri—St. Louis, No. 1, St. Louis; St. Joseph, No. 4, St. Joseph; Kansas City, No. 10, Kapsis City; Cœur de Liou, No. 14; Brookfield; Ascalon, No. 16, St. Louis; St. Aideman, No. 15, St. Louis; Kadosh, No. 21, Cameron; Crusade, No. 23, Merico, Mo.; Godfrey de Bonillon, No. 23, Trenton; Tancred, No. 25, Moberly; Paschal, No. 22, Chillicothe.

New Hampshiré—Mount Hored, Concord, Alabama—Montgomery, No. 4, Montgomery, Selma, No. 5, Selma.

Louisiana—Battalion Louisiana Knights.

Sixtent Division.

Iowa—De Mohal, No. 1, Muscatine; Paletim, No. 2, Iowa City; Temple, No. 4, De Mone, Oskaloosa; St. Cymon of Cyrene, No. 4, Daveport; Holy Cross, No. 10, Clinton; Beaucean, No. 12, Decorah; Excalibur, No. 18, Bonnie Elsenard, No. 14, Belle Plain; Columbian, No. 18, Sioux City; Bleam, No. 3, Dubuque; Baldyn, No. 11, Cedar Falls; Trinity, No. 18, Monticello, Pilgrim, No. 20, Clarinda; Oriental, No. 2, Nevton; Constantine, No. 25, Osceola; Ascalon Na. 25, Waterloo; Apollo, No. 30, Cedar Rapids; Palmos, No. 27, Marion; Behany, No. 2, Nevton; Constantine, No. 20, Carinda; Oriental, No. 2, Nevton; Constantine, No. 20, Marshalltown; Maina, No. 31, Marchestor.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Minnesota—Damasous, No. 1, St. Paul; 200.
No. 2, Minneapolis; Home, No. 5, Rochesta;
Darlus, No. 7, Minneapolis; Parlbault, No.
Faribault: Oyrene, No. 9, Uwatonna; Bayen,
No. 11, Stillwater.
Kansas—Leavenworth, No. 1, Leavenworth
Wushington, No. 2, Atchison; Hugh De Payen,
No. 3, Fort Scott; De Moini, No. 4, Lawrence;
Topeka, No. 5, Tepeka; Oswego, No. 7, Oswego;
Emporia, No. 8, Emporia; Newton, No. 8, Nevton; Tancred, No. 11, Ottawa; Hiawatha, No. 14,
Hiawatha; St. Omer, No. 14, Great Bend; Avealon, No. 21, Sulina.

Engitzenyth Division.

Maryland—Maryland, No. 1, Baltimore; Baltimore, No. 2, Baltimore; Beauseant, No. 3, Baltimore, No. 2, Baltimore; Beauseant, No. 3, Baltimore, No. 6, Fairmount; Oyrene, No. 7, Wheling.
Colorado—Colorado, No. 1, Denvar; Wyoning.

Keoff ton: net a construction of the construct

NINETEENTH DIVISION.

Massachusetta and Rhode Island—Miltord, Na.
II. Miltord, Mass.; Calvary, No. 12, Providence.
District of Columbia—De Molai, No. 4, Washington.

District of Columbia—De Molai, No. 5, Grand Rapids., Michigan—De Molai, No. 5, Grand Rapids., Missouri—Ivanhoe, No. 8, St. Louis.

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

Oriental, No. 12, Cleveland, O., escort to the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Master.

of them fell out before reaching Lake street on their way north.

TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

No. 6.

Date ton

CALLED TO ORDER. LIST OF DELEGATES.

mbers of the Grand Encam although they were in carriages, followed the example of the Commanderies when they got to the Van Buren street entrance to the camp, alighting there, and going at once into the Asylum to get out of the reach of the sun's rays. By this course they cut off the last half of the route, and were not escorted to the Asylum according to the program.

The following officers were present and oc-cupied seats on the platform: Vincent Lum-Lawrence Bragg, Montgomery, Ala., R. E. D. G. M.; Benjamin Dean, Boston, V. G. G. G.; the Rev. Clinton Locke, Chicago, V. E. Prel.; Robert Enoch Withers, Alexandria, V. E. G. S. W.; John W. Simons, New York, V. E. G. Treas.; Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, V. E. G. Rec.; John Wesley Wood-hull, Milwaukee, V. E. G. St. B.; Charles William Carter, Norwich, Conn., V. E. G. Sw. B.; Geter Crosby Shidle, Pittsburg, V. E. G. W.; Hiram Throop Graves, San Fran-

eisco, V. E. G. C. G.
The Most Eminent Grand Master, assisted by the Grand officers and representatives present, opened the Grand Encampment in ample form, omitting the full ceremonies.

PRAYER. Very Eminent Prelate Locke then offered

Very Eminent Prelate Locke then offered prayer, saying:

Most gractous God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the orders of Freemasonry in general, so especially for the Order of the Temple here assembled in its Conclave, that thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all its consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Holy Law, the safety, honor, and welfare of the Order; that all the affairs of the Temple may be so ordered and settled by its endeavors upon the best and surest foundations; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and plety, may prevail throughout all our Commanderies. These and all necessaries for these, for us, and for all Knights Templar throughout, the world we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Savior.

Amen.

THE ROLL WAS CALLED,
and the following answered to their names:
Past Grand officers: Sir Henry S. Paimer, Milwaukee, and Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg, P. G. M.'s: Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg, P. G. M.'s: Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg, P. G. M.'s: Sir James Soriey, Galvaston, Sir Azariah T. C. Pierson, of St. Paul, Sir George W. Beit, Weston, Me., and Sir E. T. Schuitz, P. G. C. G. S.
Grand Encampment of Alabama—Stephen H. Beasley, G. C., Montgomery: Daniel Smith, D. G. C.; Mobile; Sir Robert Moulthorp, Eufaula, G. G.; Frank P. O'Brien, Birmingham, G. C. G.: Sirs Peleg Brown and William S. Foster, Mobile, P. G. C.'s. Grand Commandery of Arkansas—Sir Raphael M. Johnson, Fort Smith, D. G. C.; Sir Merry M. McGuire, Dardanelle, G. G.; Sir Oliver C. Gray, Fayetteville, G. C. C.; James H. Van Hoose, Fayetteville, G. C. G.; James H. Van Hoose, Fayetteville, G. C. G.; James H. Van Hoose, Fayetteville, P. G. C.
California—Bruce Benjamin Lee, G. C., Stockton: Charles Fayette Lott, G. G., Oroville; William Caldwell Beicher, P., G. C., San Francisco; Edwin A. Rogers, Sonora, G. C. G.; Henry Sayre Orme, P. G. C., Los Angeles; Hiram Throop Graves, P. G. C., San Francisco; Alfred A. Peddington, P. G. C., San Francisco; Alfred A

strong, Macon, P. G. C.'s.
Illinois—G. C., Charles Moody Morse, Jacksonville; D. G. C., John Corson Smith, Galena; G.
G., Loyal Levi Munn, Freeport; G. C. G., Henry
Turner, Chicago; P. G. C.'s. Hosmer A. Johnson,
W. H. Turner, George C. Lamphere, Charles E.
Munger, Henry Collios Ranner, Wiley M. Ezan,
Theodore Tuthill Gurney, J. F. Nash, and R. L.
McKiniay.

McKiniay.

Indian-Henry G. Thayer, G. C. Plymouth;
John H. Hess, D. G. C., Columbus; Samuel S.
Swett, G. G., Fort Wayne; Richard L. Woolsey,
G. C. G., Jeffersonville; P. G. C.'s, William
Hacker, E. G. Hamilton, Laporte; Charles
Craft, Terre Haute; Edwin D. Palmer, Richmond; N. P. Ruckle, Indianapolis; E. B. Bishop,
Muncie; A. D. Lynch, Indianopolis; Alexander
Thomas, Terre Haute; S. T. Williams, Kendali-

ine. iowa—G. C., Horace S. Winslow, of Newton; G. C., John S. Jenkins, Clinton; Sir William Donnan, G. G., Independence; James Morton, der Baniel G. G. P. G. C. Sir I. R. Oedar Rapids, G. C. G; P. G. C.'s, Sir J. R. Harsock, Iowa City; P. G. C., R. F. Bowen, Keckuk; Sir B. R. Sherman, Vinton; Sir E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque; Sir O. P. Waters, Burlington; Sir J. C. Parish, Des Molnes; Sir George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls; Sir Frank Neeley, Waterloo.

Van Saun, Cedar Fais; Sir Frank Ascely, Waterloo.

Kansas—Sir Dwight Bylington, Leavenworth, G. C.; Sir Andrew M. Caflaham, Topeka, D. G.; Sir Sylvester E. W. Johnson, Ottawa, G. G.; Sir Samuel R. Peters, Newton, G. C., G., P. G. officers; Sirs John H. Brown, Wyandotte; Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka; Silas E. Sheldon, Topeka; Owen A. Bassett, Lawrence; and Edwin D. Hillyer, Valley Falls; W. O. Gould, San Francisco, Cal.; John M. Price, Atchison; B. J. P. Hanna.

Topeka; Owen A. Bassett, Lawrence; and Edwin D. Hillyer, Valley Falls; W. O. Gould, San Francisco, Cal.; John M. Price, Atchison; B. J. F. Hanna.

Kentucky—Sir D. V. Johnson, Louisville, G. C.; Sir James E. Cantrill, Georgetown, D. G. C.; Sir Thomas H. Sherley, G. G.; Sir Edwin G. Hall, Louisville, G. C. G.; Sirs W. La Rue Thomas, Danville, William Ryan, Louisville; D. S. Goodioe, Lexington; J. M. Worrell, Covington; Henry Bostwick, Covington; Hiram Bassett, Louisville; and S. S. Parker, Louisville, Past Grand officers.

Louisiana—Sir Arthur W. Hyatt, New Orleans, G. G.; Sir George Soule, New Orleans, D. G. C.; Sir A. H. Issac, proxie for Edgar E. Adams, Now Orleans, G. G.; Sir William H. Chaffee, New Orleans, G. G.; Sir Joseph P. Horner, Richard Lambert, Berry Russeil, Samuel Aliston, and Edward Baker, New Orleans, P. G. C.; Sir E. P. Burnham, Saco, D. G. C.; Sir W. A. R. Boothby, proxie for Isaac S. Bangs, G. G.; Sir William Tucker, proxie for John O. Shaw, G. C. G.; Sirs H. H. Dlekey, Lewiston; J. H. Drummond, Portland, P. G. C.; Michigan—Sir William B. Wilson, Muskegon, G. C.; Charles E. Gussen, G. G., St. Johns: Sir George W. Chandler, D. G. C.; Sirs L. R. Atwater, Grand Rapids; J. H. Armstrong, Hillsdale; W. P. Innes, Grand Rapids; and Hugh McOurdy, Corunna, P. G. C. S.
Marylan—G. C., George R. Coffroth; D. G. C., C. B. Kleibacker; G. G., J. H. Weber; G. C. G., Shirbachusetts and Rhode Island—Sir N. W. Addrich, Providence, G. C.; Sir W. H. Kent, Marsachusetts and Rhode Island—Sir N. W. Addrich, Providence, G. C.; Sir W. H. Kent,

Schultz, all of Baltimore.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Sir N. W.
Aldrich, Providence, G. C.; Sir W. H. Kent,
Charleston, D. G. C.; Sir Caleb Saunders, Lawrence, G. G.; Sir George H. Burnham, Providence, G. C. G.; John Dean, Worcester, P. G. C.
Minnesota—Sir William C. Williston. Red
Wing, G. C.; Sir Robert L. McOrmick, Waseca,
D. G. C.; Sir Luther Z. Rogers, Waterville, G.G.;
Sir William G. Bronson, Stillwater, G. C. G.; Sirs
James M. Cole, Winona; H. L. Carver, Benton;
H. Langlev, Winona; Delos A. Montfort, St.
Paul; and Eldridge F. Dodge, Lake City, P. G.
C's.

Missisters, Sir William

Missistppi—Sir William G. Benbrook, Mardin, G. C.; Sir Fred Speed, proxy for William French, Vicksburg, D. G. C.; Sir J. T. Whitchead, Holly Springs, G. G.; Sir J. T. Whitchead, Holly Springs, G. G.; Sir J. H. Lawrence, proxy for C. Lee Lincoln, Lawrence, proxy for C. Lee Lincoln, Sir J. H. Lawrence, proxy for C. Lee Lincoln, William G. Paxton, Vicksburg, and Charles M. Brwin, Winona, P. G. C.; Sirs Gilver Clifton, Jackson, William G. Paxton, Vicksburg, and Charles M. Brwin, Winona, P. G. C.; Sirs George, Macoun, Sir Soi E. Waggoner, Macon, G. C.; Sir William J. Towell, Harrisonville, G. G.; Sir John A. Soon, S. Louis, G. C. G.; Sirs George W. Belt, St. Joseph, Thomas M. Wannell, James F. Agler, and Jun D. Vincil, St. Louis, Orren Root, Jr., Carnilton, Samuel A. Guilbert, Sedalia, John R. Parson, St. Louis, and C. J. Atkins, Louisiana, Net Grand officers.

Parson, St. Louis, and C. J. Atkins, Louisiana, Past Grand officers.
Metraska-G. C., Joseph K. Moblay, Lincon; D. G. C., Edwin A. Allen; G. G. Reen B. Long; G. C. G., F. R. White, Plattzmouth; P. G. C.'s, Harry P. Denel and Charles Franklin Catlin, of Omaha, and Francis E. White and Daniel H. Wheeler, of Plattzmouth; R. H. Oakley, Lincoln; G. H. Thummel, Grand Island, P. G. C.'s.

New Hampahire-Sir Joseph W. Hildreth, Concord, G. C.; Sir Benjamin F. Rockiay, Dower, P. G. C.'s Nathan P. Hunt, Manchester, G. G.; Sir John J. Bell, proxy for Thomas S. Ellis, Lancaster, G. C. G.; Sirs Joseph W. Fellows, Manchester, and John R. Holbrook, Portsmouth, P. G. C.'s.

Cacker, and John R. Holbrook, Portsmouth, P. G. C.;

New Jersey—Sir J. Layton Register, Atlantic City, G. C.; Sir Joseph W. Congdon, Patterson, D. G. C.; Sir Joseph W. Congdon, Patterson, D. G. C.; Sir George G. Felton, Burlington, G. G.; Sir Charies H. Ingalis, Newark, G. C. G.; Sirs George B. Edwards, Jersey City; John Wolvetton, Trenton: William W. Goodwin, Philadelphia; Sam Stevens, Jersey City; Jerome B. Burden, New Brunswick, P. G. C.'s.

New York—Sir Thomas C. Chittenden, Watertown, G. C.; Sir George W. Walgrove, New York, D. G. G.; Sir Simon V. McDowell, Rochester, G. G.; Sir John S. Bartlett, Elmira, G. C. G.; Sir John W. Simons, New York; Pearson Mundy, Watertown; Charles Roome, New York; Townson Fondey, Albany; and Charles H. Holden, Saratoga Springs, P. G. C's.

H. H. Tatim, Clacianati, D. G. C.; Sir Alexander V. Vance, Urbana, G. G.; Sir Elijah H. Norton, Toledo, G. C. G.; Sirs E. T. Carson, Cincinnati; C. C. Kreffer, Urbana; and B. D. Babcock, Cereland, P. G. C's.

Fennsylvania—Sir De Witt Clinton Carroll, Pittaburg, G. C.; Sir G. W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia, D. G. C.; Sir Benjamin P. Breneman, Lancaster, G. G.; Sir Charles W. Batchelor, Pittsburg, G. C. G.; Sir Benjamin Parke, Edmond H. Turner, Altoona; William H. Brickland, Reading; John Vallerchamp, Romann, Lancaster, Pittsburg; G. C. S. Sir Senjamin Parke, Edmond H. Turner, Altoona; William H. Brickland, Reading; John Vallerchamp, Romann, Lancaster, Pittsburg; G. C. S. Sir G. Sir Sir G. S. S

Fellows, New Hampshire; E. F. Schultz, Maryland.
Finance—J. W. Woodhull, Wisconsin; E. T. Carson, Ohio; Charles Bechlett, New Jersey; William Ryan, Kentucky; J. G. Bain, Virginia. Dispensations and New Commanderies—E. S. Dana, Vermont; Stephen H. Beardsley, Alabama; W. C. Williston, Minnesota; John R. Parsons, Missouri; William J. Pollard, Georgia.
Unfinished Business—D. H. Wheeler, Nebraska; J. H. Van Hoose, Ark; E. S. Jennison, South Carolina; W. B. Trufant, Wyoming.
Grievances—Charles Cruft, Indiana; J. P. Horner, Louisiana; De Witt Clinton Carroll, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Carter, Connecticut; H. T. Graves, California.
Templar Jurisprudence—H. L. Palmer, Wisconsin; J. H. Hopkins, Pennsylvania; John Q. A. Feilows, Louisiana; J. H. Drummond, Maine; H. C. Ranney, Illinois.
To Designate the Place of the Next Triennial Conclave—H. S. Winslow, Iowa; George R. Coffroth, Maryland; J. L. Johnson, District of Columbia.

as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America in the Twenty-first Triennial Conclave assembled—Fraters: I congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances that surround us at this opening of the twenty-first Triennial Conclave. With all the indications of zeal and progress we are surrounded by an unexampled host of enthusinstic Fraters who have come hither to make this the great jubilee of our Order. Nor can I fail to express the obligations we all must feel to the Triennial Committee who, ably assisted by their competent colaborers of the Sub-Committees, erected this capacious and appropriate building solely for our use and made a graceful tender of this splendid result of their fidelity and zeal to this grand body, and which has been thankfully accepted in your behalf.

In obedience to the provision of the statutes

made a graceful tender of this splendid result of their fidelity and zeal to this grand body, and which has been thankfully accepted in your behalf.

In obedience to the provision of the statutes of this Grand Body, and in harmony with established usage, I have the honor to present a report of my official acts as Grand Master, together with such suggestions and recommendations as seem to be essential to secure the efficiency and permanency of the Grand Encampment, as well as the prosperity and welfare of our whole Order.

Soon after assuming the duties of my office—the 11th of September, 1871—I issued the following General Order No. 1, which explains itself:

To all the Grand Commanderies and the Commanderies holding their charters immediately from the Grand Encampment—GREETING: In order to secure a more active relation between the Grand Subordinate Commanderies, I have divided the Grand Jurisdiction into twelve districts and appointed the following Eminent Sir Knights my Representatives to visit the Grand Commanderies and Subordinate Commanderies under our immediate jurisdiction in their respective districts, and report to me. Commissions of appointment have been issued by my order from the office of the V. E. Grand Recorder to the Sir Knights named below.

I at once addressed the following letter to those whom I had selected as my Grand Representatives, being careful, as this plan was an innovation upon established usage, to confine that selection as far as practicable to the officers of the Grand Encampment:

Office of the V. E. Grand Recorder to the Sir Knights named below.

I at once addressed the following letter to those whom I had selected as my Grand Representatives, being careful, as this plan was an innovation upon established usage, to confine that selection as far as practicable to the officers of the Grand Encampment. I have divided the Grand Bodies in my jurisdiction, and as it is desirable to have an active relation subsisting between the subordinate bodies and the Grand Recorder to give due not

and become a permanent provision of your legislation.

DECISIONS.

1. Objection to advancement of Red Cross Knight.—I ask your respectful attention to some decisions I have rendered upon controverted points,—decisions that have been made the subject of widespread comment, both private and official, with ample margin for dissent. Whife I fully grant the liberty of dissent, I must carefully state the reasons for my conclusions, leaving you to judge of their correctness, while I resolutely close the door against any invasion of the sacred domain of intention.

The first decision to which I desire to call your attention is upon the question of objection to the advancement of a Red Cross Knight, and was demanded by a letter from the Grand Commander of Illinois, R. E. Sir John F. Nash, bearing date Feb. 14, 1878, proposing the following questions, to which are subjoined my replies, bearing date Feb. 16, 1878:

First Question—"Is an objection to the advancement of a Red Cross Knight absolute?"

Answer—"Yes, until removed."

Second Question—"Has the Commander or Commandery any discretion in the matter, or must the objection be final and conclusive?"

Answer—"Neither the Commander nor Commandery has any discretion in the matter, unless the cause of objection is divulged to them for their consideration and action."

I held then that at any time before a degree or an order is conferred an objection is legitimate, valid, and final. It is legitimate because no Frater's knowledge after the ballot concerning the candidate which demand an ob-

ment. A few availed themselves of the privilege.

The Most Eminent Grand Master appointed the following Committee on Credentials: John Henry Brown, P. G. C., Kansas, W. R. Parvin, lowar, H. B. Dickey, P. G. C., Maine, Also the following standing committees: Doings of the Grand Officers—Hugh McCurty, Michigan; John Frizzell, Tennessee; Nelson H. Aldrich, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, J. W. H. Aldrich, Massachusetts, J. Aldri

proper construction of the law governing this matter.

It would be impertinent for me to attempt to instruct you as to the adequate remedies for these defects in our legislation and our Code of Statutes, to which I have directed your attention in the hope that they will receive careful and wise consideration at your hands. The large ability, the ample experience, and the generous culture of the members of this Grand Body leave no doubt as to your entire competency to grapple with and conquer any difficulties that may lie in the way of your deliberation and action; and I feel assured that while you may not hope to disarm all the enmittee of our foes, you can and will disarm contempt.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

arm all the enmitties of our foes, you can and will disarm contempt.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

I respectfully recommend a change in our organic law which prescribes the conditions precedent to an admission to our Order. My predecessor, Most Eminent Sir Hopkins, in his address at the last Triennial Conclave, recommended that the Order of the Red Cross be excided from Templar Masonry, and I fully concur in that recommendation. I am of the opinion that this Order has no historic value and no legitimate place as a part of Templar Masonry. Our Grand Order of Knighthood needs no factitious aids, no extra adjuncts, to give it grandeur and strength; all needless appendages mar its beauty and symmetry, and should be rejected. I also recommend that our law be so amended that the applicant for Knighthood shall not be compelled to take the degrees of the Chapter as a condition precedent to admission into our Order. I do not purpose to consider the origin and history of Chapter Masonry, but hasten to consider what to us are ample reasons for the change in our requirements which I have suggested. As in the higher degrees it is only required that the candidate shall be a Master Mason, I think that our asylums should be open to ail worthy brothers who have been raised to that sublime degree. He who has proved himself a true and worthy Master Mason is by every manly and moral qualification worthy to receive this Order of Knighthood. Thousands of true and noble men who desire admission here are excluded by the onerous conditions we impose. They are able to meet the thancial demands of two of the grades, but not of the three. It needs no argument to prove that our real strength and our permanent and prosperity depend upon character, and not upon an aristocracy of wealth. Our present method keeps from our ranks those of moderate means, especially among the laboring classes, which include many men of intelligence and character, men of the truest honor and strictest integrity; men to whom our country must look in every emergency f CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

life.

I therefore urge you to give this subject that careful attention which its gravity domands.

I am naturally reminded of the strenuous efforts that have been made for years to induce this Grand Body to indorse and adopt a Ritual of Malta. To this end special committees have been appointed, ingenuity has been burdened, invention has been taxed, and still the mountain labors.

invention has been taxed, and still the mountain labors.

Of the comparative merits of the rituals of Malta that have been prepared, presented for examination, and exemplified. I do not propose to speak, further than to say that the last ritual submitted to me by the Committee is in all respects a decided improvement upon the one presented at the last Triennial Conclave. I only desire to express a conviction I held when this attempt was inaugurated,—a conviction which has grown more deep and abiding as the results of this effort have developed.

It is to be noted that to properly exemplify any of the rituals that have been prepared, with all the accessories essential for a proper effect, would require a vast outlay of time and involve an expense which but few of our constituent bodies would feel justified in assuming. The chief objection, however, lies in the fact that if any one of these rituals be adopted it would overshadow the Order of the Templar and render it subsidiars.

KNIGHT-TEMPLAR RITUAL.

SIGIARY.

KNIGHT-TEMPLAB RITUAL.

Being desirous to have a Tempiar ritual pre-pared and presented at this Conclave worthy of your acceptance. I have urged the Committee on Rituals to give careful attention to this part of their duty. About the 1st of June of this year the Chairman of that Committee, R. E. Sir R. F. Bower, notified me that he had sent by express for my inspection the ritual the Com-mittee had prepared, but it failed to reach me. About the 1st of July I advised Sir Bower to prepare another ritual, and call the Committee together in Chicago a few days before the meet-

I hope their report will be in every respect satisfactory, and that the ritual they submit will be adopted by this Grand Body, that we may at least have an authoritative and uniform work throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

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at least have an authoritative and uniform work throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

PROXIES.

I call your attention to Sec. 25 of Art. II of the Constitution.

The first part of this section reads as follows:
"Any officer specified in the twenty-sixth section, except Past Commanders, may appear and vote by proxy." I see no reason for this exception, but feel confident that the efficiency of the Grand Commandery would be greatly augmented by extending the rule to all past officers of the Grand and subording the bodies, allowing none but active officers to appear and vote by proxy. If this rule should operate, as if doubtless would, to diminish the number in attendance at the regular Conclave of the Grand Commanderies and Grand Rneumpment, it would lessen the expenses of their Concflaves and add to their usefulness. Experience proves that in all legislative bodies it is quality, and not quantity, which should be estimated, and Conclaves of our legislative bodies should represent the active interest and the first knowledge and experience of the Order.

I therefore recommend that this section be so amended that the right to appear and vote by proxy be limited to the active officers of the Grand and Subordinate bodies.

POREIGN BELATIONS.

proxy be limited to the active officers of the Grand and Subordinate bodies.

FOREIGN BELATIONS.

Under this head I have but a single subject to report of special interest. In the main, our friendly relations to the foreign bodies remain unimpaired. The Grand Priory of Canada, following and adopting the requirements of the English ritual, have closed the doors of affiliation with the Knights Tompiar of the United States, by making a confession of faith in the dogma of the Trinity a prerequisit for admission, not only to membership, but to the right of visitation. The English Order of Knight-bood is strictly trinitarian, while the Order in this country is not. We have simply demanded a confession of faith in Christ as divinely ordained as the Savior of the world—as the Son of God—and the authority of the Christian religion. Under this general statement of a common faith Trinitarians and Unitarians have taken our obligation, buckled on their armor and marshaled themselves under the banner of the cross.

We cannot introduce into our ritual and confession of faith any explicit statements of the Trinity without rending and scattering it into fragments, and while our Canadian and English Fraters hold to this rigid rule we must forego the pleasure of affiliating with them. I induige in no censure, no unkind criticism of thoir action. They are a sovereign and inependent body, with undoubted right to maintain a conscientious belief and make it a test of fellowship, while it is our privilege and duty to maintain a more liberal construction and interpretation of Christian doctrines.

In Mandelam.

IN MEMORIAM.

Since last we met in General Conclave death has invaded our ranks and borne to the land of silence some of the most beloved and honored of our number, among them two of the Grand and two of the Past Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment. Who of does not miss the gifted and genial Welch and the brave and accomplished Richardson, the former Grand Warder and the latter Grand Junior Warden of this Grand Body?

The whole Grder has been officially notified of their departure, with such expressions of appreciative sorrow as we could command.

NEW COMMANDERIES.

During my term of office dispensations have been granted for the organization of four new Commanderies. It will be for you to determine whether charters ought to issue to these Commanderies.

CHARTER RESPORED.

May 22, 1878, I received a petition, duly signed by the requisit number of Sir Knights of Santa Fé, N. M., asking for a restoration of charter to Santa Fé Commandery, Ns. 1, K. T., together with their property, jewels, and records. Being satisfied, from the representations made, that the petitioners, with the assistance of Fratera upon whom they could rely, had the ability to maintain the Commandery, I granted the prayer of the petitioners, by instructions to our Grand Recorder, May 23, 1879.

Correspondence was also had with parties in the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, relative to founding an Encampment of Knights Templar. I submit this matter to your wise discretion, and, as the Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States is an honored member of this Gund Body, I suggest that the accredited representatives of these petitioners (should they present themselves) be clothed with the attributes of the two Orders, and empowered to confer the Orders of Knighthood upon a sufficient number of these bretheren in the City of Mexico to pettion for a dispensation to form a Commandery of Knights Templar in that city, to be under the Surisdiction of our Grand Encampment.

Of the financial condition of the Grand En-campment I do not deem it needful for me to speak, as this will be fully unfolded by the very able reports of our Grand Resorder and Treasurer.

I ask your most careful consideration to these reports and the timely suggestions embodied therein. The dues demanded by this Grand Encampment do not impose a serious burden upon the subordinate bodies, and if these are cheerfully and promptly paid the demands of a prudent administration of affairs will be amply

I repeat and emphasize the recommendation of my predecessor on the necessity of imposite some just and adequate penalty for a neglect of the constituent bodies to pay their dues to the Grand Encampment. This neglect has imposed a large amount of extra lator upon the Grand Recorder, and rendered it impossible for him to make a complete report of the financial condition of this Grand Body.

I suggest that no Grand or Subordinate Commandery shall be entitled to representation in the Grand Encampment until it has paid its assessment or dues, and presents a proper receipt therefor; and I trust the proposed amendment to the constitution, or some other equally stringent, will receive your indorsement.

Fraters: I must now leave to your wise consideration, and judgment, and action the grave questions and duties you are to meet. The Grand Encampment is a legislative body, claiming the right to legislate for the whole Order in the United States and Territories, and it must be maintained by the loyal obedience of its constituents, and this loyal obedience can only be secured by the fidelity of its action and the wisdom and justice of its legislation.

Its support involves a large expense, which will cheerfully be borne so long as its action is felt to be essential to the growth and prosperity of the whole Order; but it cannot long survive the conviction that it is a needless and expensive appendage of the Order. You are aware of the fact that its value has often been questioned and even denied, and this questioning and denish have larly assumed ominous proportions. The most natural reflection is, that it is as uncentral reflection is, that it is as necessed, has survived its usefulness, and therefore ought to be dissolved. That the dissolution of either is practical disintegration, sure to end in conflict and anarchy, must be apparent. Still it must be remembered that both are voluntary organizations, and they of the farmed by the very set of organization and incomfice and inserved the premand of the interests, the transi

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Sir John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, submitted his report, which showed the balance at the last settlement to have been \$1,978; receipts, \$9,244; expenditures, \$6,722; and the balance on hand, \$5,194.

The financial report of the Grand Recorder, also presented, showed receipts of \$9,344, which was paid over to the Grand Treasurer. The dues from the Grand Commanderies for The dues from the Grand Commanderies for 1878 were \$2,367; 1879, \$2,367; and 1860, \$2,-286; total, \$7,021. The dues for subordinate Commanderies were in 1878, \$122; 1870, \$204; 1880, \$228; total, \$554. Institutions, \$360; sale of proceedings, \$204; arrestages of grand Commanderies, \$1,040; sub-ordinate Commanderies, \$64. There was due the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Recorder's centingent fund \$98, he having received \$700 and expended \$708.

There was no immediate prospect of an empty treasury, or that humiliation or curtailment of the influence and efforts of the Grand Encampment would likely accrue from the inadequate receipts of funds for its support.

tailment of the influence and efforts of the Grand Encampment would likely accrue from the inadequate receipts of funds for its support.

After paying all the appropriations made at the last Conclave, including the printing bill of \$708 in excess of the appropriation, and the arrears of 1874-77 (salary one year Grand Recorder, \$600)—total, \$1,308,—the Grand Treasurer reported a "balance on hand of \$5,194.17," a sum about twice as great as at any previous period. The Grand Encampment "owes no man a cent," and with funds in hand and a bright future beyond, may be relieved of all fear of embarrassment, and even venture safely to inaugurate further plans for increased usefulness.

This year, with an increased desire to be able to present a full and complete report of the finances, and at an early day, the Grand Recorder sent out the blanks for returns in the month of May, and wrote to the Grand Recorders, urging prompt returns and payments. A request he repeated early in July, writing even to the Grand Commanders of those bodies whose Grand Recorders were proverbially behind time. The result has been that he had been able (for the first time) to close the books for the full triennial period as to the Grand Commanderies, and leaving but two Subordinates delinquent for the last (present) year. Prompt payments, however, could only be effectually secured by the enactment of an amendment to the constitution, like one proposed, which exists in all the Grand Lodges and Commanderies, requiring the payment within the time prescribed as a condition of a seat in the Grand Encampment of the delegates from such bodies.

In the Grand Recorder-General's report Sir Parrin recommends legislation defining a time when the elections of subordinate Commanderies shall be held, as there are now twenty-four in thirteen States and Territories holding their elections at different times, so that it is impossible, as to them, to collect satisfactory statistics, or know who are the officers at the date of issuing the summons, as many or all ma

their last returns, and the following May. In this report were

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS af Templarism 1877-1880: Number of Grand Commanderies constituent to the Grand Encamp-ment (same for each year of the Trienmal). Number of their subordinates.
Number knighted therein.
Number knighted therein.
Number knighted therein.
Number of members (Sir Knights).
Number of members (Sir Knights).
Number of members (Sir Knights).
Number of commanderies subordinate to the Grand Encampment (in thirteen States and Territories)
Number in.
Number in.

Enrolled Knights in the United States Aug. 1, 1880 Appended are the returns of THE GRAND COMMANDERIES:

2,485

No. Sub-Com- No. mem Georgia Ilitnois Indiana Maine.... Maryland... Massachuse Miebigan... Minnesota... Mississippi... Missouri...

Total..... The members of subordinate Command-At 6 o'clock the Grand Encampment adjourned until 10 this morning.

THE SOIREE.

NOT A SUCCESS. THE SOTREE MUSICALE ET DANSANTE of last night was by no means a success. It was not a source of any comfort to either the strangers or the citizens who attended it. A great mistake was made in calculating the capacity of the building. Invitations were issued, it is said, to the number of nearly 60,-000, while from 10,000 to 12,000 is quite as many as the space can comfortably hold, so as to allow of dancing. Under ordinary circumstances a great number of those to whom the tickets were sent never would have gone. But, for some unknown reason, a lively competition arose for the possession of the tickets. Those who had received them and did not want to go put them on the market. They were greedily bought for \$5, and in They were greedily bought for \$5, and in many cases more was asked for them. The advertising columns of the papers have announced that as much as \$25 was wanted. Large numbers were bought and used,—some of them by improper characters.

So much of a stir had been made about the ball that crowds assembled outside the building and forced their way in. The police force was inadequate, the exit and entrance arrangements were badly planned, and the whole thing was generally mismanaged. It was on too grand a scale. There were many people who possibly spent a pleasant evening there, but to the great majority of those who got in it must have been a season of unalloyed discomfort. The intentions of the Committee having the matter in charge were excellent, but they tried to do too much.

AN HOUR PASSED REFORE THE PROGRAM
EVEN BEGAN
to be executed. Then the orchestra and the promenades had it all their own way. In one respect the actual program was very much like Hamlet with the part of the melancholy Dane suppressed. The Grand Master and the other expected high dignitaries of the Grand Encampment were chiefly conspicu-ous for their long-continued absence. The intention was to have Oriental Commandery of Cleveland escort them from the Grand Pacific to the building. There the Grand Master and his brother Knights, with the escort, were to have been received under the arch of steel by Apollo, Chicago, and St. Bernard Commanderies, and then march down to the south end of the gallery, where the introductory speech-making was to have taken place. The time went slowly by, the crowd both inside and outside grew larger and larger, and still the expected came not. R. E. Grand Commander of Illinois, Sir Charles Moody Morse, appeared in person at the headquarters. of the Triennial Committee and excused himself with the all-sufficient and perfectly reasonable plea that the procession had been too much for him, and that, instead of perreasonable plea that the procession had been too much for him, and that, instead of performing the part assigned him on the program, his own judgment was that the very best thing he could do under the circumstances was to rethe for the night and obtain that rest and sleep which were necessary to fit him for to-lay's duties. The excuse was accepted, and the Grand Commander lost no time in waking his exit from the steaming, sweltering, demnition moist crowd which thronged the building. And still the Grand Master came not. In some way or other, however, the intelligence, was conveyed to the Committee that he, too, was, to speak it familiarly but not offensively, under the weather. The orchestra continued playing, and the crowd patiently endured its misery.

At just four minutes past 9, Emminent Sir Norman T. Gassette, Chalrman of the Triennial Committee, advanced to and looked over the belcony-railing at the extreme south end of the gallery. Rt. E. Sir Knight Wiley M. Egan stood directly behind him. The Chalrman, who had a fan, endeavored to keep as cool as possible,—which was itself a simple impossibility,—while Sir Knight

Egan, who hadn't any fan, endured and perspired,

slight degree that Knightly greeting of welcome which goes out to you from them on this grand occasion.

In times past it has been their good fortune to meet many of you in other scenes and under other skies, but now we greet each other on the tented field where banners wave, and in the social hall where the eyes of beauty beam, at our own homes. Proud as we have been of our great city in the past, we are on this occasion vastly more proud that she holds within her walls so grand a representation of the chivalry of our land.

Never before in the history of our Order has there been gathered in one place-so noble an assemblage of its members; never before have waved together so many Knightly plumes! nor so many Knightly swords fiashed in the sunlight together as on to-day. Never before has the power of our Order, and the magnitude of the influence it may exert been so demonstrated as upon this occasion. Those who are ignorant, of the sublime principles which lie at the foundation of our organization may perhaps fear that in the future it may grow to dangerous proportions. They little know how loyal we must be to all that which is good, and true, and just in the relation of man to his fellow, to his Creator, and to his Savior. You who are instructed and walk in the light know no fear from any evil influence born among us. You know full well the impossibility of danger from any such cause. We meet then to-day in selemn conclave, seeking to do good to the world, to perpetuate those sublime principles without which we could not exist and to continue the history of an ancient and honorable institution.

We meet in serviced ranks, with banners

without which we could not exist and to continue the history of an ancient and honorable institution.

We meet in serried ranks, with banners thrown to the breezes of heaven, on which are inscribed the mottoes and the emblems which are held dear in every Knightly breast. We meet in courtly hall, where strains of melody fall upon the ear; where the eye is charmed with beauty's forms and the bright smile on beauty's face, where heart beats responsive to heart, and hand meets hand in fraternal grasp. To such a meeting have you come,—from the bills of New England, from the sunny vales of the South, from the almost boundless plains of the great Mississippi Valley, and from those regions where lofty mountains kiss the skys or look out upon the waters of the broad Pacific.

You leave behind you all that might in any way estrange or come between you if you met simply as men on the highway of life. You bring with you all that is lovable, all that is fraternal, all that is Knightly, all that is noble and magnanimous. To such a meeting we of Apollo, of Chicago, and of St. Bernard greet and welcome you. We, the Knights Templar of this proud city, open to you our hearts and our homes, glad if you will but enter. Such as we have we give unto you, knowing that the spirit of the cit will be fully appreciated by you all. homes, giad if you will but enter. Such as we have we give unto you, knowing that the spirit of the gift will be fully appreciated by you all. Welcome, Sir Knigbts, in the name of all that is dear to the Templar's heart, of all that is due to the Templar's station, and of all that is holy to the Templar's hope. Welcome, thrice welcome. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN. again stepping to the front, addressed the aiready-diminished crowd of auditors below—for the promenading had taken a fresh start—as follows:

low—for the promenading had taken a fresh start—as follows:

LADIES AND SIR KNIGHTS: I am compelled to announce that the Right Eminent Grand Commander of Illinois, Charles Moody Morse, is unable to be present here to night. The fatigues of the day have so far overcome him that he has been compelled to remain away. I am informed that the Most Eminent Grand Master is also too ill to be present. But I can assure you that both of these distinguished fraters would but retterate the words which have been uttered to-night were they present. They would bid you all welcome, because their interests are your interests, and your interests as Templars are theirs. The formal proceedings are now closed, and we hope that all will enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. [Applause.]

And, for lack of better enjoyment, the crowd drank more copious draughts of lemonade frappée and renewed the promenade. That is to say, a part of them did. The wiser ones, who had seats, and had gotten there early, studiously kept them.

The orchestra went on playing.

THE BALL.

A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

The soirée musicale mais non pas dansante was a great success as a spectacular jam, but as an evening devoted to heavenly music and the delights of dancing it was a sorry failure. The sufferings of those who at-tended fully exemplified the folly of issuing three times as many tickets to an entertain-ment as the building selected for it will hold. During the day the rumor was abroad that the ball was to be marked by a rush on the part of 100,000 people to gain places in a building with a capacity of 30,000, and the event proved its correctness. It is impossible to give anything like a description of the scene outside the Exposition Building at about the time of the soirée's opening. Probably every reader has seen at some time or other of his life,—if at child hood when the imagination was peculiarly lively, all the better-certain steel engravings intended to convey tolerably correct impressions of the scenes to be witnessed when that trying time, known at the Indoornet. They is in progress. as the Judgment Day is in progress. The striking feature of these interesting, not to say awful, pictures is the idea of immensity say awful, pictures is the idea of immensity of numbers which the artist has conveyed. It was an ambitious undertaking for him to attempt to reproduce several thousand generations in the scope of a single painting, but with the aid of perspective, though as a fact he was a few hundred thousands of millions short of the real number, his undertaking has been largely successful, as those who have seen the pictures will readily admit. If those who have not done so wish to form an idea of the crowd which besieged the Exposition Building yesterday evening, all they have to do is to recall to memory the picture in question, substitute the Exposition Building for the frowning throne of Grace, one of Billy Pinkerton's detectives making himself obtrusively obnoxious for the groveling Satan, the plumed Sir Knights for attendant angels, the ladies beseeching the merciless crowd to spare their toilets for the anquished sinners inviting the reluctant rocks to fall upon them, and the calcium light for the sidereal splendors of the terrible tableau, and they will by this feat of imagination call to mind a picture of last night's misery more vivid and truthful than could be produced in a column of description.

The crowd came from everywhere, and it came with a rush which was irresistible to everything but the stout brick walls of the Exposition Building. So many different currents of people meeting at a common point produced a of numbers which the artist has conveyed.

produced a

sort of HDAAN WHIPPOOL.

which moved about meaninglesly hither and thither in a hunt for a door. Every now and again somebody would hit upon a plan by which entrance to the building which, after 20,000 had gained admission, was re-

fused to the \$0,000 outside, could be secured and, with sheeplike simplicity and faith, his lead would be followed by hopeful thousands. From north end to south end of the long building the crowd surged, now moving from north to south, again from south to north, but to no purpose. The open door was not to be found, and even strategical movements upon the cook-shop and kitchens in rear of the building were equally unsuccessful. The slegs of Rhodes was a trilling circumstance to that of the Exposition Building, and had it not been that the early comers soon got tired of the heat, and the dust, and the jam and general discomfort inside, and made way for others, there is no doubt that a grand rush which was being organized would have been successfully carried out.

Egan, who hadn't any fan, endured and perspired.

The orchestra for some loccult reason of the orchestra for some loccult reason of the orchestra for some loccult reason performance which they were assistance of the performance and assist the audience to possess their souls with patience during the already protracted delay. But at last the music ceased. There were the performance of the building stopped their walk and looked up to the gallery. Eminent's likely the performance of the building stopped their walk and looked up to the gallery. Eminent's likely the performance of the perfor

and that in turn brings to mind the sufferings of the thousands who attended the soirée musicale. The building was hot, and the thirst of its 30,000 occupants became intolerable. Ice-water was not to be found, and only a lucky few found out that a decoction known as lemonade frappée, which a young collegiate just returned from "Paree" translated pro bono into "lemonade struck with a club," was

Wednesday night.
REMEMBER THIS WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
THIS WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
AT MATINEE PRICES. MATINEE PRICES. UNION-SQUARE THEATER COMPANY
In the Great Drams of the assaon entitled THE FALSE FRIEND!

With the Original Scenery, Original Properties, and the POWERFUL CAST of the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, including THEATRE COMPANY, including
MR. CHAS. R. THORNE.
REMEMBER—This Theatre not open to the peneral public this Wednesday Night. No tickets sold or passes accepted for that occasion. This Wednesday Matinee open to all as usual. Also, every night, wednesday and Saturday Matinees, excepting this Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, excepting this Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE-BALL THE CELEBRATED OLD

BOSTON TEAM CHICAGO

Wednesday, Thursday, & Saturday,
Aug. 17, 18, 19, and 21,
For the Championship of the United States,
AT 3:40 PROMPT.

EF Avoid the rush at the Ticket-Offices on the
Grounds by buying tickets at
SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st.
CLATION'S, 83 Madison-st.
MAYER'S, 128 Washington-st.
HALL'S, 65 State-st.

CONCERT AND FIREWORKS.

Fireworks & Grand Military Concert ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MUSICIANS, To be given in the Lake-Front this evening. Also, Boat Race and Illuminations from shore to the Government Pier. Fill 600 worth of Pireworks. Sizy Calcium Lights. The only stand to witness the entire entertainment. Seats for sale at the stand during day and evening.

TO-NIGHT, and every evening during the week. GREAT SUCCESS of the NEW YORK CRITERION COMEDY COMPANY In the Funniest of all Come
FREAKS!

Received with roars of laughter at every performance.
Splendid Cast!
Matinees Wedneaday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY, Aug. 23, THE HARRISONS will inaugarate their season in PHOTOEs, new musical eccentric
comedy by B. E. Woolf, this being its first production. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mattuce To-Day at 2 o'clock. Thursday Friday, and Satur day Hights and Saturday Mattuce, THE GREAT POPULAR SUCCESS, ALL THE RAGE.

To-night-Performance under auspices of Kr Templar. Invited guests only admitted. Curtain rise at 7:45 sharp, to allow those in attendance to ness the display of Fireworks. OLYMPIC THEATRE,

Only Theatre to Which the Public Will Be Admitted To-Day. MATINEE AT 2:20. EVENING AT 8. BEN COTTON And LITTLE IDALENE, in TRUE DEVOTION. RESERVED SEATS For Wednesday night at Hooley's, Haverly's, and Central Music-Hall for sale at Ticket Office, 10 South Clark-st.

GRAND FESTIVAL. OGDEN'S GROVE

Grand Festival,

First Open-Air Fair ever Wit-

nessed in the West. A FULL WEIGH

COMMENCING THIS Sunday, the 15th day of August, '80

The address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor CANTER M. HARMISON at 30 cities p. m.
The cricinal Lesters of the Grown Prince, v. Bismortes and Count V. Monke will be on exhibition to full Orchestras will enlighten the public with Concert, Promensating, and Dasclag Music. Four new Dancing-Platforms are erected in the Grove especially for this occasion.
For the first time in Chicago, the only and original

Por the first time in Chango, the only an organized Punch and Judy Show!
Under the management of Prot. 3. B. Bonfort, in London and Hamburg.
The Grove will be illuminated in a grand style.

Price of Admission, 25 Gents.

Every visitor receives a numbered Chack, on what you have been proposed in the contract of the co

The Tribune.

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GLASHOW, Scotland-Allan's American News
Agency, 31 Renfield st.
LONDON, Eng.-American Exchange, 49 Strand. WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 P street.

AMUSEMENTS. Medison street, between State and Dearborn, the Rage." Matines at 2 o'clock. Reserved for use of Knights Templars in the evening.

Hooley's Theatre. reet, between Clark and La Salle. En Randolph street, between Clark and La Sain agement of the New York Criterion Comedy any. "Freaks." Matinee at 2 o'clock. Re or the use of Enights Templars in the evening

Haverly's Thentre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engage
of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Thentre Cor

The False Friend." Afternoon and evening.

White Stocking Base-Ball Park.
chigan avenue, cpoosite Washington street.
between the Boston and Chicago Clubs at

Forepaugh's Circus and Menag Lake-Front, opposite Madison street. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—A regular Communication will be held at their hall, l34 and l35 Twenty-scoond-st., Friday evening, Ang. 20, 1880, for mportant work. Members are requested to attend. Master Masons are cortially invited. The hall will be opened to visitors every day during the Triemial. JNO. L D. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 41, A. F. & A. M.—Specia Communication.—Will meet for work Wednesday Aug. B. at 4 p. m. sharp. Master Masons and their guests are cortfaily and fraternally invited to attend hall corner of Handolph and Halsted-sts. JAMES SMITH, W. M. CHAS. H. BRENNAN, Secretary.

LUMBERMAN'S LODGE, No. 717, A. F. & A. M. Hall 78 Benth Halsted-st.—Regular communication Wednesday evening, Ang. 18. All members are requested in attend. Work of importance. All Master Masons are cordishly mylied.

HARRY FORBES, W. M. E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

TWENTY buildings in one of the districts

THE Bulgarian Government has called out

THE Hon. Horatio G. Fisher has been re-

nominated by the Republicans of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District. CONGRESSMAN J. C. S. BLACKBURN WAS renominated yesterday by the Democrats of the Seventh Kentucky District.

at Long Island City yesterday. The damage caused is estimated at \$60,000.

THE Apaches are becoming restless. Near Santa Fé yesterday they killed two Mexicans, and drove off several head of cattle.

JONAS RFIS & Co., bankers and brokers of Liverpool, have suspended payment. The amount of the liabilities is not known.

A numberes, a ravisher, and a robber made their escape from the Evanston (Wy.) Jail yesterday after having overpowered the Sheriff.

MR. JOHN M. LYTLE, until recently a citizen of Pittsburg, committed suicide at Omaha yesterday. He blew out his brains with a shot-

THERE men have been arrested in New York for the murder and robbery of Michael Mead, a cirizen of the United States, in Algiers

Two Englishmen, brothers, have offered to wager £1,000 that Dr. Tanner will not be able to fast forty days and forty nights. The betters

Oven 13,000 persons left Liverpool for the United States in the month of July. There was an increase in the total immigration from the port for the month of 5,000 over July, 1879.

COUNT VON ARNIM, now that the religious troubles in Gormany are over, desires a rehearing of his case, and has expressed himself as ready to submit to Prussian jurisdiction. A SPECIAL tribunal for the trial of press

offenders is about to be established at St. Petersburg. The Judges who are to be appointed in this Court are said to be very lenient

SECRETARY SHERMAN will speak in Cin-cinnati the 30th inst. He will discuss the record of the Republican party on the financial question, and show why it is entitled to support and

The German hartest prospects are very gloomy indeed. In consequence of the universally poor grain crops, an agitation for the prohibition of the exportation of grain is likely to

A MAN named McGowan, on being expeiled from a Kansas City saloon Monday night, went to sleep in an ice-house near a butcher's shop. While there he was so terribly eaten by rats that he will die.

Fx-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, who ran on the Democratic ticket with Stephen A. Doug-las in 1860, died at his residence in Jefferson County, Georgia, Monday night. The deceased tieman was in his 68th year.

Ar a consistory to be held Friday, the Pope will appoint; besides several Spanish and Italian ecclesiastics, a number of American Bishops and Archbishops, including, very likely, a Bishop or an Archbishop for the Chicago Diocese.

POST-MORTEM examination shows that Miss Neison's death was due to dropsy of the heart accelerated by extreme indigestion. The deceased lady will be buried in Brompton Cem-

Mt. Joseph A. Scranton has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District. This is the district how represented by the Greenback-Demo-

ABOUT 2 o'clock yesterday morning a party of fifty men rode up to the residence of Sheriff Rucker, of Fort Scott, Kan, called that gentleman out of his bed, and on pretense that they had a prisoner induced him to open the jail doors. This done, they selzed Rucker, locked him into a cell, and took from the jail Thomas Wedking, confined therein for hore-steeling.

No account of the party has yet been of Some are of opinion that Wedkins i ne to set him at liberty.

THE Hon. John W. Caldwell has been r nominated for Congress by the Democrate of the Third Ohio District. Gov. Foster carriethis district by 1,350 majority, and Mr. Caldwell will probably give way to a Republican Congress.

An agent at one of the Northwester encies has made serious charges to Secretar urs against an army officer who command forces in his district. The charges are the

Two FRENCH war vessels have been sent to Tunis. Whether their mission is to enforce the views of the French Consul as to the remodifica-tion of the Tunis harbor, or their intention b pacific, it is certain that the Italian Government of the considerably excited over the matter.

BECAUSE of the war between Chili and Peru, Mr. Christiancy will hardly be able to leave his post at Lima to prosecute his divorce suit before November. Mrs. Christiancy complains that her irate husband has not paid her the amount of alimony ordered by the Court.

A COLLISION between the New York steamer Baltie and the Dublin steamer Lantord took place in the River Mersey near Liverpool yesterday. The Dublin steamer went down, but all the passengers and the crew were saved. The New York vessel will have to be repaired. PROF. GREENER called on Secretary Ramsey yesterday, and urged him to grant a court-martial to Cadet Whittaker. Prof. Greener de-clared the Court of Inquiry to be partial, unjust justs findings, and illegal in its constitution. The Secretary has taken the matter under

A FRENCH Colonel who, in presenting a new flag to his regiment, expressed a hope that the flag would soon become the banner of the United States of Europe, has been suspended for one year. Whether the Colonel is a disciple of Rochetort's, or has a Napoleonic desire for

universal conquest, is not known. THE 2:27 race at Springfield, Mass., yesterday was won by Dan Smith, who beat the favorit, Daisydale, a Philadelphia mare whose career had been uniformly successful from th Chicago meeting up to yesterday. Monroe Chief, a Chicago horse, won the 2:21 race, and Steve Maxwell the two-mile heats.

MR. CHARLES H. REED, of this city, who is in Washington, after having made an extensive tour through New York State expresses great confidence in the ability of the Republicans to carry it by a good majority in November. Gov. on, who Greeleyized in 1872, also says that

A young man named Freeman Gross attempted to prevent Mike Fleming, of Ewing street, in this city, from breaking up his mother's furniture, and beating the old lady herself, last evening. Mike picked up a hatchet and was about striking Gross, when the latter drew his revolver, shooting twice. Fleming has die of the wounds inflicted.

DURING a circus parade at Winchester, Va., yesterday, the keeper of the hyenas was pounced upon by his ferocious and treacherous made a desperate defense, but to no purpose, as the wounds inflicted by the infuri-ated beasts are pronounced fatal. It is strange that the lookers-on made no attempt to save the keeper, but 'tis true.

THE French Government renounces all in tention of attempting to control the De Lessepe Canal project, and is willing and desirous that the work should go on under the auspices of the United States. De Lesseps is working with his usual energy, and will soon place 600,000,000 rth of shares in the London, New York Paris, and Frankfort markets.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Eureka, Nev., and in spite of the efforts of the firemen and citizens it spread rapidly, destroying several valuable buildings; among them, Mann's Brewery, the Leader print , the Odd-Fellows' building, the International Hotel, and several other buildings. The left homeless, and, it is feared, destitute.

the Thirteenth Infantry, and said to be a de serter, asked Miss Marie Condeau, of New Or leans, to marry him. The young lady refused. He then drew a pistol and fired at her. The ball entered the young woman's head near the ear and came out at the mouth. The wound, though serious, is not necessarily fatal. Richard saved the State some expense by cutting his throat.

MRS. GEORGE D. BRYANT, of Milwaukee, attacked Sheriff Van Vechten, of that city, with a hatchet while he was removing a piano from her house. Mrs. Bryant has quarreled with her husband, and, the Courts having been appealed to, it was decided that Mr. Bryant could have the piano, but would be obliged to pay his wife a certain sum of money. Mrs. Bryant wante the piano and the money. Van Vechten was

WHATEVER may be the private instructions given by his agents to the Albanians, the Sultan has publicly advised that people to keep quiet,— not to fly in the face of all Europe, but to act with prudence and good sense. In case they fai to follow this advice, the Sultan says they need expect no aid from him. The Albanians, of course, have not paid the slightest attention to this lecture, nor in all probability was it means

THE Albanians have taken a decidedly aggressive stand. They have refused to re-ceive the recently-appointed Turkish Gov-ernor; they have dismissed all Turkish officials: selzed the tithes collected by the Turkish rev enue officers; and scouted all proposals mad by the Turkish authorities. Their little arm is being daily enlarged by the addition of new recruits, and their non possumus to demands for the surrender of a portion of their coun-try to Montenegro promises to be backed up by deeds. Riza Pasha has been dispatched by the Porte to Scutari to enforce the cession of Albanians will make good their threats.

An old man, supposed to be a tramp, ducked a bunch of grapes on the premises of a widow residing near Agnew Station, on the Oh ad laborers, seeing the act, started in pu suit of the offender and threw stones at him. To escape his persecutors the runaway jumped into the river and made for a sand-bar in the middle of the stream. A missile thrown by one of the railroaders disabled his arm, and the pool fellow sank never to rise again. Many person witnessed the cruel treatment inflicted by the brutal railroaders on the unfortunate man, bu not one had the courage or the manline protest against it or to defend him.

THAT truth is often stranger than fiction i THAT truth is often stranger than fiction is proved by the romantic story told on another page of how Prof. Sims, of Beaver Falls, has been restored to his wife and daughter, whom he had reckoned as dead for over twenty-three years. That 'Mrs. Sims had been married in the interim will not cloud the happiness of the occasion as the husband No. 2 has gone where the wicked cease from troubling. The joy of the occasion is doubtless bightened by the restoration to the family group of Mrs. Sims' long-lost brother, who is very rich and a bachelor. All this has been brought about, it must be remembered, by judicious advertising,—that is to say, advertising in the Chicago papers. advertising in the Chicago papers.

Bill. Rodifer, a notorious burglar, entered the house of Dr. Walker, at Indianapolis, Monday night or early Tuesday morning. He socreted himself under the bed where Dr. and Mrs. Walker were alceping. Mrs. Walker noticed that the gas was low, and waked her husband, who turned it on. She then noticed the a man was lying under the bed, and cross out and informed her two sons and a colored servant. In the meantime Roder left his hiding-place and engaged is a desperate struggle with Dr. Walker, during which he tried to shoot the Doctos He then tried to make his escape by the doorway, but was shot through the heart by Dr. Walker's son John. Rodifer had been pardoned out of prison by Gov. Williams only list July. He was a desper-

ate ruffian, and his taking off was a good piece of work. It was not his fault that he was not murderer. Mrs. Dr. Walker is digreat praise for the coolness with

THE Democratic State Committee ois is called to meet at the law office of Judge oull, in this city, to-day at 10 o'clock a. m Trumbull, in this city, to day at 10 o'clock a. in. What the meeting is for we do not know, but we understand there is a violent protest among the Democratic leaders, editors, and war-horses all over the State, because Judge Trumbull declines any recognition of them and proposes to have no State campaign, but merely one by Congressional districts, and do all the electioneering without the ald of the State Committee, or any of the veterans who have grown gray in the service. It is understood that the Republicans who have recently joined the Democratic party are to have exclusive control of the job.

LORD HARTINGTON submitted a state ment of the financial condition of India to the House of Commons last evening. The revenue of that country for the fiscal year 1880-81, he of that country for the instal year lead, the expects, will amount to \$338,730,000 and the expenditures to \$331,645,000, thus giving a surplus of only \$2,085,000. The revenue for the ensuing year, Lord Hartington reckons, will fall \$5,000,000 short of that for the year 1879-780, but 000 short of that for the year 1878-83, but he hopes by judicious economy to reduce expenditures to the same extent. The Afghan war has swallowed up during the three past years surpluses amounting to \$55,975,000. The entire expenses of that undertaking, including the cost of military roads, will be about \$90,000,000 Thus there is now a deficit of \$34,025,000 to be met. Lord Hartington severely criticised the late Government for its disingenuous methods when dealing with Indian finances, charging against it overestimates as to revenue as underestimates as to expenses. He also twitte the Opposition on their Imperial policy, an nded by saying that, as the Afghan war was ar Imperial measure undertaken ostensibly for England's benefit and not India's, the English the expenses.

CENSUS FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH. that the census returns pub lished in the Southern newspapers are approximately correct, they afford internal evidences of fraud which no intelligent and honest person can deny. Thus far Gen. Walker, the Chief of the Census Bureau, has contented himself with declaring that the published returns are not "official," and that the Department cannot take cognizance of unauthorized estimates. All this is but small comfort in view of the fact that the estimates in other sections of the country, based upon figures furnished by the enumerators, have proved to be substantially correct. The "official" announcement of the population of New York City, for instance, varies only 5,000 in a million and a quarter from the estimates that were made at the close of the enumeration. The population of Chicago will not be more than a couple of hundred more or less than the figure agreed upon by the newspapers several weeks ago. The same facilities have been enjoyed in the Southern States for ascertaining the aggregate population of any section in advance of the official aggregations that have served in the North. When, therefore, the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier proclaims an increase of 35 per cent in that State, and gives the figures of all but of persons endowed with these rare gifts, nine counties to sustain the statement, it may be safely accepted as an approximately correct estimate of the enumeration lists which have been furnished that journal by the various census-takers.

The very announcement of an increase of

fraud, when taken in connection with the well-known facts concerning emigration, industry, railroads, education, taxable values, and other trustworthy signs of material prog-ress during the same period. The same is that all the early mains are jammed beyond true of similar gains in North Carolina and the two Virginias, and, in fact, any other State in the South except, possibly, Texas. It has been crowd,-the consuming, though unpremediapparent to the whole country during tated, desire to do the same thing at the past few years that the tide of er as a whole, was away from the South, and not into the South. The chief movement of population in that section has been from one Southern State to another; the blacks of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee have migrated to a considerable extent to Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. But, as between the North and the South, the movement has been from the latter and to the former. It is not the negro exodus alone which account for this movement; there has been a steady emigration from the South both of nativeborn citizens, anxious to secure a new field mong a more progressive people, and of the Northern "carpet-baggers," actually driven out by political proscription and social ostracism. Frederick Douglass said a few months ago, when talking of the negro exodus, that the Southern States were suffering more from the loss of white men than from the loss of the blacks. The South, outside of Texas, has received but an insignificant proportion of the foreign immigration into the country; it is said that but 1,000 foreign emi-grants have gone into South Carolina during the decade, though that State reports a gain of 247,804 within that period. It will not do to attribute the alleged gains to the "extraor dinary fecundity" of the Southern women unless some scientific reasons can be given why this fecundity should have suddenly de veloped a capacity for an increase of 35 per cent during the ten years after being limited to an average capacity of about 6 per cent every decade during the previous forty or

fifty years. Some strong incidental evidences of fraud are revealed by the details of the South Careina enumeration. Take the adjoining coun ties of Richland and Kershaw as instances Richland County contains the Capital of the State, Columbia, one of the most prosperous cities of South Carolina; it also contains number of State and public institu tions; it has three railroads, and is in every respect a district which would naturally show the largest increase. Yet Richland claims an increase of only per cent, which is about the ratio of increas it has maintained since 1820. Kershaw County, next to Richland, on the contrary without any large city, without mines or factories of any kind, with only one railroad and a single passenger-coach daily, and with a population in 1870 which was actually less than its population forty years before, now reports an increase of 80 per cent! This case to say that Richland County is largely poor lated by intelligent white Republicans and Kershaw is strongly Democratic.

Another significant circumstance concern ing the alleged increase in the population of the Southern States is the fact that, while the increase in the Northern States has been found mainly in the cities and towns, the Southern cities and towns, with very few exceptions, have been reported as virtually at a standstill, and the astounding growth of the South has been traced to the rural districts. It is suspiciously strange that the uninviting products of ar and peanuts should attract more copulation than the fertile grain-fields of filinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. When South Carolina is reported as gaining 35 per cent and Wisconsin only 14 per cent, Virginia 40 per cent and Ohio only 20 per cent, West Virginia 37 per cent, or considerably more than Illinois, and North Carolina twice as much as New York, there is ample reason for the charge of fraud and good ground for prompt official investigation. Even the Charleston News and Courier admits that the census report in that State "exhibits

able results" and virtually confesses that here have been gross frauds by replying that, "if there has been any counting up anywhere, more of it will be found to have been done in the North than in the South. The falsification of the census in the South s an essential part of the Southern sche

to secure a complete and lasting control of the National Government. It has a view to an increase in the Congressional representa-tion of that section and in the number of Southern Electoral votes. The way was repared for it when the Southern Demo cratic Senators dictated the appointm the Supervisors and enumerators for their several districts. People who can justify the common practices of stuffing ballot-boxes and counting out popular majorities will not find it difficult to approve the falsification of a census enumeration. But this is a kind of fraud which reaches beyond the local boundaries of "home rule." It is at the expense of the North. It foreshadows National discrimination and injustice. The remedy is at the discretion of the Administration. President Haves can remove the Supervisors of districts where frauds are apparent and order a new enumeration by honest men. This is what should be done without delay. If it be neglected, and the ensus frauds be allowed to stand, President Hayes will go out of office with a stain upon his Administration that can never be removed.

THE PERVERSITY OF A CROWD. Those who are fond of studying the chareristics of a crowd had a rare opportunity esterday. There was a crowd everywhere, -nothing but a crowdanywhere. Everybody who wasn't professedly and intentionally a part of the crowd was a spectator, and necessarily increased the jam. There was crowd in the streets, a crowd on the sidewalks, a crowd on the stands, a crowd hanging out of the windows, a crowd upon the housetops, one universal, ceaseless, conglomerate crowd, such as only Chicago can summon into existence. If all the crowds of previous occasions had been consolidated into this one crowd, the combination could not have exhibited the characteristics of an

assembled multitude more faithfully. Of all the marked peculiarities of a crowd none is so striking perhaps as its perversity. Not that it is offensively or tumultuously perverse, but merely perverse. The crowd does not ordinarily display bad temper; on the contrary it is usually goodnatured. There is an almost uniform dis position to take the buffetings and vexations as inseparable from the occasion. There are comparatively few breaches of the peace and an abiding confidence in the good intentions of one's neighbors. But the crowd is perverse. It is an aggregation of individuals who, for the time being, subordinate themselves o the ruling influence of some mysterious vital force that impels a crowd. In groups or knots, and sometimes as a whole, the crowd is always bent upon doing some one thing, and all at once. A loud voice and an aggressive manner, or a number generally lead. To the accomplishment of sly fellows generally lend their aid. For instance, the people who live in the suburbs and come into the city by railroad are invariably seized with the brilliant idea that 35 per cent in the population of South Carolina during the last ten years is conclusive of so avoid the rush. Each of the shrewd persons who conceives and carries out this ingenious plan is utterly oblivious of the fact that everybody else has hit upon their capacity. The same is true of the horse-cars and stages. It is due to the perversity which is the controlling spirit of a

me time with everybody else This peculiar inclination of a crowd is contagious. It is not to be influenced by any process of reasoning. If two persons start to extricate themselves from a crowd in the same vicinity, they are pretty sure to go in opposit directions, meet at some point as if it had been agreed upon, and there further increase and complicate the jam. Upon the same principle, whole platoons of the crowd will oppose themselves to other platoons, se lect the same side of the street, and walk dead against each other as if they were engaged in a college game of "rushing." Let ne man, or even a small boy, start off suddenly in any direction, though the impulse be nothing but sheer cussedness, and every-body within sight and hearing will follow him as precipitately as it they were running to a fire. This perversity is the secret of panies in a crowd. It admits of no arguments, no deliberation, no restraint. It is the more powerful because it is intangible, undefined, and mysterious. As a rule, it governs the old and the young, the experienced and the unsophisticated, the city man and the Granger, the intelligent and the ignorant. The only sure way to escape its influence is to keep aloof from the crowd.

Yesterday's experience proved, however, hat, as most things are well ordered in this world, so the perversity of a crowd has its purpose. It is manifestly a sort of instinct. It prompted the great majority of mankind sesterday-for the great majority of mankınd was in Chicago yesterday-to seek those places which were sure to be most crowded. It was at the point where the head of the procession started, or where it countermarched, where it was sure to pass in its interminable entirety, that the perversity of the crowd directed it. The fact that it was going to be more comfortable at other places along the line of march, such as the roomy down-town offices, influenced only the cooler-headed people, who sat during four or five hours in the most complacent state of mind, congratulating themselves while they waited that they were escaping the din, and dust, and confusion of the more crowded localities And here comes the lesson which teaches the well-ordered usefulness of perversity as the chief characteristic of a crowd The procession gave out, broke into innumerable pieces, and did not pass by the comfortable, roomy, cool, and attractive down-town offices at all. Hereafter, let these who want to partake of anything in common with a crowd yield submissively to its ruling force,-sheer and unreasoning perversity.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession of Sir Knights was in some espects a great success and in some a disap pointment. Those who saw it in its earlier stages were enthusiastic over it; those who waited to see it in its later stages did not see It at all, and were not enthusiastic. It was soon evident to every one that the procession was too big to be well handled; the route was too long to be traversed; the heat was too great for even Masonic enthusiasm; the bands were too numerous for even drilled Templars; the ensemble was too monoton ous to be imposing. And yet it is doubtful whether such a vast array could be handled any better. The line was so long that it was continually broken. A hydrant with dippers on it was always the signal for a bad break. At the Sixteenth street crossing trains passed every few minutes and hopelesly cut up the ranks. By the time the head of the procession reached Twenty-first street there were many individual desertions from the ranks, mainly of the old and infirm who some marvelous and apparently unaccount | were overcome by the heat and fatigue. "Cyclopedia of Political Science and Political

Before Twelfth street was reached on Michigan avenue some entire Commanderies had dropped out. The last three miles were filled with disjecta membra, heated, red, perspiring, marching without regard to precision or style. The Chicago Commanderies the Detroit Commandery, and the Monroe Commandery of Rochester, N. Y., preserve their fine marching and precision to the end. In the last mile no order was followed. The ranks were proken and every one took the shortest route to dinner. Commander Gassette went the whole route in good order, and covered himself with glory. The finest view of the procession was from Wabash avenue on Sixteenth street, where the eye could take the unbroken ranks as far as the sight could reach, the white plumes rising and falling, and swaying like waves on the lake. It was a spectacle, however, which soon palled, as there was no relief or diversity in it, and very few of the Commanderies had any style in their marching, the majority moving in uneven lines without regard to step or time or any other purpose than to keep up and get over the ground as well as they could. As a mere spectacle, the monotony of the uniforms and the similarity of banners for bade that diversity of color and general effeet which add so much to the ensemble of a large procession. After half a dozen Commanderies had been seen, the whole had een seen.

As to the bands, no fault could be found with their numbers, but their arrangement was unfortunate. Sometimes there would be long reaches almost entirely remote from the sound of music, and again half a dozen bands would follow each other not a hundred feet apart and all playing in different tempos that must have been bewildering to the legs of the Templars. At times fragments from The Little Duke," "Secret Love," "Old Folks at Home," galops, fantasies, waltzes, marches, and the rattle of drum corps were interwoven in a web of distracting maze that was as hopeless to the time-loving leg as it was dissonant to the ear. Under such circumstances it is not remarkable there was so little good marching. It was a curious feature of the affair that the city Commanderies endured the heat and fatigue better than the country Commanderies, and went over the course until the signal was given to break ranks. Many of the country Knights appeared to be old and fat, and it was a hard tramp for the aged and corpulent. Long before the close, however, there was not one of the Command eries that was in good shape to meet the Saracens, had they been suddenly assailed by them. Still, taking into consideration all the

circumstances, it was a successful display. The most picturesque feature of the procession was that fantastic and marvelous creature, the Drum-Major. They were little and big, tall and short. They were dressed with magnificent effect and upholstered with fascinating fineries of every conceivable color. Some kept ahead of their bands, one or two tired ones got snarled up among their men, and some got so far ahead that they were processions of themselves, but they twirled their sticks gorgeous the diabolical purposes of these leaders, the | ly and nimbly, tossed them high in the air. whirled them rapidly, or savagely thrust them into the air, as if puncturing unseen infidels. They, at least, were a success, and they gave the only picturesque and grotesque effect the procession had.

But Knights Templar, after all, are mortal. Long before the route was half traversed the soda-fountains on every street and the haunts of Gambrinus were eagerly sought for by great crowds, who had had all the glory they wanted, who were tired, jaded, thirsty, hungry, and out of patience with the big scale upon which Chicago does things. It was in all respects the largest and most handsome pageant the Knights have ever made; but it is doubtful whether it will ever be attempted again upon so great a scale For real effect, a half-dozen of the best drilled and hardiest Commanderies would have been more gratifying. It was not only tiresome to the participants, but to the spectators, who, in many cases, sat for hours upon hard seats waiting the approach of the procession, which was nearly two hours behind time, and then occupied about four hours in passage. But they have had their march, and it was the biggest march they have ever had. The rest of the ceremonies will be less fatiguing and perhaps more interesting.

THE lading of grain-ships has of late atracted much attention. Mr. Plimsoll, the English shipping reformer, has paid special atten-tion to the subject. He is convinced, as the resuit of long and careful investigations, that the shipment of grain in bulk, or partly in bulk and partly in bags, is unsafe; and he desires that it shall be prohibited by Parllament, so far as British ships are concerned. There are three methods of shipment,—wholly in bulk, partly in bulk and partly in bags, and wholly in bags. For a time it was customary to ship a number of bags on top of the loose grain, the idea being that this plan would prevent shifting. But experience proved that in rough weather the bags soon found their way to the bottom of the hold and the loose grain came on top. The system of dunnage was then adopted. It con-sisted in planking over the loose grain and putting the bags above the planks. This method was found to work to good advantage, but it was not altogether satisfactory; still it is adopted by the majority of British vessels, and English insurance companies refuse to insure grain cargoes in bulk. In the year 1879 there cleared from New York 1,641 grain-laden ves-sels, of which 499 were wholly in bulk, 1,077 in bulk and bags, and 71 wholly in bags. Of ther eleven were reported lost or missing. Seven of the lost were stowed in bulk and bags and four in bulk. The objection to dunnage is that it is very expensive, often costing \$500 for a cargo. The bags are rented at six cents for the trip, and the cost in the aggregate is very great. The allowance for extra time consumed in loading must be considerable. It is now said that an Italian has discovered a method of loading that will obviate all the difficulties yet experienced. A partition is pu half way down the hold from the deck, and a false siding is constructed in such a way as to reduce the diameter of the ship at the decl about one-third. It is said to be impose this arrangement for the cargo to shift, or for the centre of gravity of the ship to be disturbed. Loose grain may be stowed below the partition, and yet the bulk retained by the par be sufficient to secure the righting of the ship after a storm. It is estimated that a cargo o grain will sink two feet on a long voyage; and when the vessel under a fair wind leans to port of starboard for several days, it is so overloaded on one side that it cannot be righted, and is practically unmanageable. But under the ner system any such shift would be impossible.

PEINCE CHARLES of Roumania, accompa nied by his Princess, has gone to pay a visit to his father in Germany. The visit is said to have no political significance, but the true friends of Roumania are concerned lest this published statement may not be believed. The Prince imder the greatest obligations to the Germa Chancellor, and will be suspected of being und feared that some Austrian entanglements may take place during his absence. The correspondent of the London Times at Bucharest remarks: "The sovereign of this country should endeavor to hide himself instead of making a pilgrimage in CentralEurope, and the policy of Roumanian Minsters should be one of the utmost effno these troublous days. For every public word and deed they will find eager recorders, quick to inscribe utterances or actions that may read ex-cessively awkward when they are brought to the light at some future day."

MR. JOHN J. LALOR announces the publication of a work which, when completed, will be one of the most instructive and useful books ever published in this country. The title, which

on." It is to be mod based upon two celebrated European works, viz.

"Le Dictionnaire de la Politique," edited by Maurice Block, and the "Stantswörterbuch,"
edited by Bluntschii and Brater. These two works embrace contributions from some of the most famous men in England, France, and Ger-many, including Lord Brougham, Sir Stafford H. Northeote, Guizot, Girardin, Reman, Jules on, Thiers, Profs. Gneist, Wagner, and other of equal renown. The plan of the Amer work contemplates thorough translation the German and French articles, adaptation to the latest day and to needs of this country of all the foreign articles, and the addition of original articles upon American political subjects. The entire work will be published in three volumes of the size and style of the new American Cyclopædia, and will be sold by subscription only. Its aim is to cover a ground not occupied by any of the Cyclopædias now published in the English language; and, if this be done, its success and its usefulness may be regarded as fully assured.

GEN. HANCOCK made a little speech in the Babcock Court-Martial in this city advising adjournment from day to day until the verdict of the St. Louis jury, then sitting, had been con-cluded. The World prints the speech, and com-

cluded. The World prints the speech, and comments on it thus:

Of course Sheridan. Terry, and Gardner adjourned the Court, and after Hancock sat down there was even a feeble pretense that Babcock wished it. There can be no doubt, however, that this Court of Inquiry was intended to get possession of all the proofs and exhibits, and documentary evidence that the prosecutors in St. Louis heid and to "retain" them. But den. Hancock's promptitude and sagacity outwitted the Washington conspirators. It is little wonder, therefore, that the Stalwarts fear President Hancock's appearance in Washington as an investigator of their little games.

The World is very ignorant or very perverse.

The World is very ignorant or very pervers When the Chicago Court-Martial was ordere the proceedings in St. Louis had been inter-rupted without the indictment of Babcock. After the Court-Martial was ordered Babcock was indicted. It would have been obviously unjust to subject Babcock to two trials at once and the adjournment of the Military Court was a matter of course. Gen. Hancock's eloquenes a marter of course. Gen. Hancock s enquence did not bring it about. It was unanimously vôted. As to the other intimation, that a court-martial would be likely to treat, Babcock with more leniency than a civil court, there is not an officer of the army who will agree to it. Those who know the rules of evidence that prevail in courts-martial, and the wide scope of their jurisdiction, affecting not merely quest criminality but of honor, will understan little likely it is that Babcock should have looked to a court-martial to cover up his guilt.

HANCOCK dodged the Chinese question Some people may be dull enough not to comprehend why. The San Francisco Chronicle can enlighten them. It says:

enlighten them. It says:

What is the sentiment of the South on this question? The politicians of that section have always been the inflexible advocates of slave labor and cheap labor. They are yet. The Southern Democracy do not desire any restrictions upon the importation of Chinese labor. Far from it. They desire, rather, that coolyism pure and simple shall receive all the encouragement the Federal Government can impart to it, and they will never consent to any changes in the existing treaty putting restrictions upon it. and they will never consent to an acceptance the existing treaty putting restrictions upon it. These are the reasons why Gen. Hancock, in his letter of acceptance, dodged the Chinese question. It will cost him 25,000 votes in California, 5,000 in Oregon, and as many in Nevada.

Mr. Hancock has made a good beginning. H has taken his first lesson from the Solid South, and shows a disposition to take many more.

AUG. BRANDAGEE, who will be remem red as the orator for Mr. Washburne in the Chicago Convention, made a stirring speech in accepting the position of Chairman of the Conquestion to be determined by the election in November was "whether for this and coming generations the policy of this free and grand American Republic shall be shaped by the wenty-seven great, growing, and free States of the North, which saved it in war, or by the eleven States of the South, just emerged from a rebellion the avowed object of which was to form a Confederacy based upon human slavery as the normal and fitting foundation for republican institutions."

THE Hon, Frank Landers is favored with a five-column notice in the Indianapolis Journal. The headlines are a free biography of

FRANKLIN LANDERS—A Full History of His Sareer as a Legislator—A Record That Is Brimful of Disloyalty and Partisan Bigotry—Votes and Speeches Which Show Him to Have Been an Hort Tree Which Show Him to Have Add to this that the Hon. Frank is a rampant

Fiatist and demagog, and the sum of his dethat the Republican National Committee will

not send any speakers into the Southern Sta The New York Post regrets this decision. But the Committee can doubtless defend it with good reasons. They might say, for instance, that they do not feel justified in expending money contributed for effective campaign work in hopeless territory for missionary purposes. But if any gentlemen who earnestly ampaign shall be carried into Africa will ish the men and money, we undertake to say the National Committee will map out the rou and give all the authority that may be needed for a thorough canvass of the South.

JOHN R. LYNCH, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Shoestring District of Mississippi, said in a speech at Vicksburg Saturday: Garfield declares he is willing to receive the ex-Confederates on terms of equality whenever they will admit that the North was right and that the South was wrong in the late War. [An ex-Confederate soldier broke in: "We can't account."] That was an honest word spoken in season

The ex-Confederates do not accept and cannot accept that "supreme condition." FRANK LANDERS is much worried by the

report that he unnecessarily "upset his tea" at Vincennes. He thinks that this will be construed to mean that he was drunk on the inter-esting occasion in question. So wherever he goes he exclaims, "I am not drunk, I have not been drunk, I will not be drunk," until the sus-picion of his virtue gets into the mind of every emocrat who hears him. The politician in hir doth protest too much.

CONSIDER what Lincoln, and Sumner, and Wilson, and Seward would do were they alive. Consider what the thousands who died that the Union might live, would do. Hear the cries which come up from Andersonville and Libby prisons. Listen to the loyal men of the South who besech you to guard them against the wrongs wreaked upon them.

This, says the Utica Herald, should be our answer to Wade Hampton's, "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive." Lee and Jackson would do were they alive."

IF Chester A. Arthur is not a native, nobody will be more obliged to the persons who can make the facts known than the Republican party. But it's absurd to suppose that anybody could get ahead of Chester A. Arthur in letting out the truth on this important subject. Mean while, the Brooklyn reporters ought to give the country a rest from their silly chatter and sur-

WE do not intend to stop until we have wiped the last vestige of your War legislation from our statute-books.—The Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, Member of Congress from Kentacky.

Observe the emphasis. The War legislation was ours; but the statute-books are claimed as theirs. They affirm that they have registed by eirs. They affirm that they have gained by stratagem what they lost by manly warfare.

PRINCE BISMARCK in his retirement as Kissingen is said to find consolation in the news that Herr Hasselman, Socialist member of Par-liament for Barmen, Elberfeld, has hastily emparked for America under circumstances which barked for America under circumstances which render his return very improbable. He is now described as "a swindler," and "a sham friend of the workingmen"; but in his day he was a thorn in the flesh of Prince Bismarck.

It's as clear as sunlight that Hancock, if elected, would have no policy to enforce against the will of the Southern people. He must be in accord with his party in Congress; and two-thirds if not three-fourths of the Democratic members of both Houses will be furnished by the Solid South.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK is needed in France. The sale of obscene publications there is common and demoralizing. The Government has at last been obliged to interfere. It is said that ping up, the sole specialty of which is the publi-cation of immoral articles or designs. Even large-sized papers have owed their rapid success to this class of literature, and found subscribers in all sections of the Parisian world, and working-girls and women may every morning be seen on the quays in the most popular quarters de-voting their small savings to the purchase of sheets, which they eagerly conceal, rese

THE Fenian forces in Ireland number 34. 600, and in England and Scotland 11,500. The fund of the Brotherhood is about £20,000. There will be a bit of a scrimmage yet. The American Brotherhood might be lively now, if all the members were not candidates for Treasurer.

Mr. Lowell's pleasant the Savage Club dinner, so much applauded by the London press, contained this good thing: "I admit that there is a good deal in the spur "I admit that there is a good deal in the spur but that depends very many of the moment, but that depends very mu upon the animal into whose flank you dig it." WHISKY-THIEF McDonald denies that

Gen. Grant ordered him out of the room when he called at the White House after his release from the Penitentiary. He is careful to add that he the Penitentiary. He is careful to add that he did not call at the White House. He knew A LITTLE onsis in the Solid South is East ern Tennessee, where loyal Union men were plenty all through the War. The report that one or two Congressmen may be gained in this section is not incredible.

The energy consumed in holding down curb-stones and dry-goods boxes yesterday might, if properly directed, have moved the

THE procession that missed seeing the peo ple in the streets down-town was worse for than the people that missed seeing the pro

Nor only for convenience, but for accuracy, the old names of the sections—the Pree Size and the Slave States—are retained.

THE land of the free and the home of the brave doesn't extend to any appreci-south of Mason and Dixon's line. WE are all long-lost brothers, and the Sir.

Knights from St. Louis and Chicago are specially oft on each other. Wно wouldn't be a Sir Knight and march through miles of smiling faces, most of them

THE last Knight in the procession wasn't small boy, anyhow; and that is a cons

Some of the horses didn't know they were rrying Sublime Princes of the Royal THE Knights were trusty and true; but the squires, O where were they?

THE weather was made to order. SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

"For many, many years," writes the Binot Staats-Zeitung, "the Southerners had looked down upon the Northerners as not being their equals, in the same manner as the Kuights of old treated the merchants and hucksters of the cities. With pride they call the a 'chivalrous people,' and regard the 'toiling and dickering Yankees' as being their inferiors in blood and every other respect. If impudence, arrogance, laziness, disoluteness, and a reckles disregard of meeting obligations constitute th principal marks of chivalry and Knighth the Southerners. As compared with the thrift and progressive North, they actually occusame position as the licentious, squ ing, debauching, tattered and torn, and at the same time impudent and ar-rogant, chivalry of Hungary and Poland do towards the German citizens pennuess 'Knights,' they regard the born to rule and to dictate, and claim that born to rule and to dictate, and ciaim to tics are their legitimate profession and by The attempt to create a counter in against them by emancipating the be-giving him the right to vote had only in-to add to their other fighting qualification of the open crimes of intimidation, for the open crimes of intimidation, for falsification, so that their chivalry to du-a desperate similarity to that of the b-of Italy and bethyars of Hungary. To over to this sort of Knights the Federal in-ment would not alone be very foolish, by

The Westliche Post writes in relation to the census returns the following: "According to the census returns, the North has 30,000,000 against 17,000,000 of inhabitants in the South We will accept these figures as correct. But is it not a singular demand that these 17,000,00 shall rule and domineer over 30,000,000 of people of the control of the contr ple, although, if we take intelligence, wealt and industry into consideration, the former a not worthy to untasten the latters shoestring We admit that a well-educated, trained, and it dustrious minority may rule and governing or and interest masses. But where coarseness poverty, and ignorance are to be added to great deficiency in numbers,—the idea that are minority about a minority may rule and government and great deficiency in numbers,—the idea that such a minority should rule an intelligent majority is too ridiculous. The Southern States cannot be blamed. Individuals, as well as combination of individuals, are striving for power and individuals. Every one in life sees to it that he rust ahead of his competitors. But the Nation has a right to apply the proper name to those waitive among the majority, who are well acquainted with all the surroundings, and who persist is their attempts to procure the absolute bower for such a contemptible minority. They are traitors to the intelligence, to the development and prosperity, to the rights and the future of this kepublic."

LICENSE TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a ficense to organize to the Washington Heights and Puliman Horse and Dummy Railroad Com which proposes to run a horse-railroad be-tween Washington Heights and Pullman. Capital. 310 cm. Capital, \$10,000. The corporators are S P. Parmley, Xavier L. Otis, Henry Pa Edward A. Cummings, Silas M. Moor Robert C. Giyens.

The se number; terday's go team which be ball. Be mereiful inning, the rear, still we made firuns in The Bos freely, bi results; a and judg ond inni by Willia and John and sixth home by After ti down to

Chica

no more Dalrymp Burns in for Chic Anson at earned t and a sing in the fif base hits four of w done by Williams and eight course the Whitt and the B from that tional strewell fielde spects exassemblag pomed games to-Boston.
John O'Rod
James O'Ro
Burdock, 2
Jones, l. f.
Morrill, 1 b
Foley, p. ar
Sutton, 3 b
Bond, p. an
Powers, c.

Total... Chicago. alrympie. ore, c. f. illiamson Williamson Anson, 1 b. Kelly, r. f., Burns, s. s. Coreoran, p. Flint, c.... Quest, 2 b...

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Balls cafie
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Passed ba
Wild pitch
Time—2:2
Umpire—1

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hanings—
Buffalo
Worcester.

SPRINGERI
den Park to de la den Park

SPORTING EVENTS.

chicago Batsmen Put in a Good Day's Work Against Boston.

providence, Cleveland, and Buffalo the Other League Winners.

Daisydale Beaten by Dan Smith in the 2:27 Race at Springfield.

Monroe Chief the Victor in His Class -Steve Maxwell the Two-Mile Winner.

BASE-BALL

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON. The second biggest audience of the seaso numbering about 7,000 people, attended yes-terday's game between the Boston and Chicago teams, and witnessed a batting display which brought to mind the days of the lively ball. Boston's pair of pitchers were unreifully hammered. Foley lasted just one inning, when four earned runs sent him to the rear. Then Bond came in, but he fared still worse, as the White Stockings made fifteen base hits and seven earned runs in seven innings of his reign. The Bostons in their turn batted Coreoran freely, bunching their hits so as to produce results and running their bases with daring and judgment. Their four runs in the secend inning were the consequence of errors by Williamson and hits by Morrill, Powers, and John O'Rourke. Those in the fourth and sixth were earned runs, and were batted home by Morrill, Foley, Sutton, and Bond. After the sixth inning they were held down to a single base hit, and tallied no more. A streak of hard hitting by Dalrymple, Williamson, Anson, Kelly, and Burns in the first inning earned four runs for Chicago; two-basers by Quest and Anson and a single by Gore in the second earned two more; a double by Williamson and a single by Anson gave Chicago a lead in the fifth; and then another epidemic of base hits in the sixth pounded out six runs, four of which were earned, the batting being done by Flint, Quest, Dalrymple, Gore, Williamson, and Burns-in all seven singles and eight total bases for the inning. Of course there was no such thing as overtaking the Whites after they had gained this lead, and the Bostons played like a beaten club from that time on. Considering the excep-tional strength of the batting the game was well fielded on both sides, and was in all re-spects extremely interesting to the vast assemblage. The same clubs play a post-poned game to-day, and regular schedule games to-morrow and Saturday.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Boston. John O'Rourke, c. f	5	0	7	-	0	0	7
ames O'Rourke, & S			4	0	2	3	B
Surdock, 2 b.	5	0	0	00	3	3	i
ones, l. f		0	1	ĭ	ĭ	20 01 01	1
forrill, 1 b		. 0	2	3	11	2	1
oley, p. and r. f	14	1.1	i	1	0	0	
utton, 3 b	434	2	1	1	0	1	1
lond, p. and r. f	1 4	0	1	.1	4	8	1
Powers, c	1 4	1	1	1	3	1	
	=	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	38	6	8	. 9	24	15	и
Chicago.	1:	1 -	1.		1 ~		١.
Pairympie, Lf	5	28.03	2	1 8	3	U	В
ore, c.f	13	- 0	1 2	1 2	0	0	Н
Villiamson, 3b	5000	1 %	02 02 00 00	1.3	13	i	H
nson, 1 b	1 %	1 0	i	i			8
urns, s. s	1 5	1 1	2	F	1	2	r
oreoran, p	5	0	3	81	2	6	K
lint, C	4	1	2	2	4	9	1
uest, 2 b	3	2	2	3	2	. 5	1
	-	2	_	_	_	-	
Total	62	14	19	24	27	20	1
Innings— 1 2 3	4		0	77	0	0	-
Innings— 1 2 3 boston 0 4 0	*	0		-	0	2	

Two-base hits—Dairymple, Williamson, Anson, Burns, Quest, Morrill. First base on balls—Quest, Sutton.
First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 4.
Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 5.
Struck out—John O'Bourke (3), Foley.
Balls called—Corcoran, 128; Bond, 59; Foley, 23.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 25; Bond, 16; Foley, 2.
Double play—Jones-Powers.
Passed balls—Powers, 3; Flint, 1.
Wild pitches—Corcoran, 1; Bond, 1.
Time—2:38

PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINATI, O., Aug. 17.—The Cincinnatis outbatted the Providence two to one to-day, raw more bases by six, but could not get their men off bases. Out of the fourteen men who reached bases to use left, and of the nine visitors who reached bases four scored and four were left. Will White pitched a remarkable game, only five hits being secured off him,—one in the third, one in the fourth, one in the sixth, and two in the eighth. The Cincinnatis hit hard, and he was only saved by the good fielding of the Providence team. It was a very exciting game. The two clubs play off their postponed game to-morrow.

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Cincinneti PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINNATL

Struck out—Purcell, Say, White, Mansell (2), Dorgan 25, Gross, Peter's. Balls called—White, 58; Ward, 88. Strikes called—White, 28; Ward, 50. Double plays—Start-Farrell. Passed balls—Clapp, L. Wild pitch—Ward, 1.

CLEVELAND VS. TROY. Develed Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELLAND, O., Aug. 17.—The Cleveland of They teams played to-day, Cleveland inning by the following score:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 80 0 0 1 0 0 0 00 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 BUFFALO VS. WORCESTER. Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOFFAIO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The game bemen Worcester and Buffalo resulted as

THE TURF. FIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—The Hampen Park trotting meeting opened to-day the track is pear-shaped, having an exceedhely sharp first turn and long stretch, and is slow at best, its surface being sandy and cuppy. The program of the day was the sual first day circuit arrangement, providbe purses for the 2:27, 2:21, and 2:25 classes, the last event being a two-mile heat contest. Poolselling is prohibited by law, but the statute is ute is evaded by the sale of the pictures of ses, all of which are alike. When a buyer receives a picture, the name of the horse he in backed is written under the engraving, and if his horse wins the picture is repurchased by the auctioneer at a figure representing the total amount of a pool. The distinction and difference between this ion and difference between this od and ordinary pool-selling are cerhis very gauzy, but they are sufficient to tts Solons. A sensation resulted the 9:27 race, Daisydale, the win-

Rochester, being beaten by Smith. Daisydale was a hot it at \$25 to \$6 over the field, composed as \$25.50 for \$ aith, McGregor, Glendale, Nigger and Penelope. McGregor led for the half of the first heat, after which he way to Daisdayle and Dan Smith, who about five open lengths apart. Finishthe mile Smith trotted very fast, and
d the mare out in 2:20. In the next
he trotted head and head with her to
quarter, where both broke. Smith
th handly, w hile Daisydale made
cession of breaks and dropped behind
the penelope, who was hopelesly out.
hast quarter Smith moved at about a dogtand won in the slow time of 2:28%.
her saved Daisydale when he found she
beaten. The third heat was well con-

tested. For the first half it was a head-and-head affair. On the third quarter a break threw Smith back a length. He then trailed into the homestretch, and in the final brush won by a neck in 2:22%. McGregor was distanced for running. Smith was never headed in the fourth heat. At the quarter he led four lengths, but Daisydale closed the gap on the backstretch, and lay close to his wheel as they struck the turn. Half way around the mare broke and lost six lengths. She made a desperate effort on the homestretch, and got within a length of Smith at the distance. Fifty yards from the wire she made a despairing break, and ran in. Time, 2:21%. Glendale received third money, and Nigger Baby fourth.

ran in. Time, 2:21%. Glendale received third money, and Nigger Baby fourth.

THE 2:21 RACE

was contested by Monroe Chief, Moose, Sheridan, Voltaire, and Capt. Emmons, the Chief having the call at \$25 to \$5 over the field. For second place Voltaire sold for \$10, Moose \$8, and the field \$4. Monroe Chief landed the race in four heats, in 2:21%, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23%. Moose broke at the first turn in the opening heat, and had a close shave to save his distance. In the second heat he brushed away so fast that he led four lengths at the quarter. A break by Monroe Chief, followed by breaks by Capt. Emmons, Voltaire, and Sheridan, enabled him to extend his lead on the second quarter to a dozen lengths. At the three-quarter pole the Chief reached his wheel, and a rattling finish resulted. Moose came home unusually strong, and a break by the Chief when ten yards from the goal caused a lengthy discussions on the judges' stand that finally resulted in Moose getting the heat. Had the Chief remained steady, he would have won. In the third heat Moose led to the half, and there broke and dropped behind the Chief, Voltaire, and Emmons, who were bunched. The Chief pulled away in the last half and won by two open lengths in 2:22, and Sheridan trotted around the others for second place. Moose also led on the fourth heat to the half, with Voltaire second, the Chief third, and all well together. A break on the third quarter sent Moose to third place and Voltaire to the Front. On the homestretch the Chief disposed of Voltaire and won by two lengths, in 2:23%. Sheridan received third money and Voltaire fourth.

Steve Maxwell, Unalala, and Gray Chief, started in the two-mile heat race, the first named selling for \$50, against \$30 for the other two. Gray Chief was never in the race, and Unalala, who was driven from start to finish, failed to give Maxwell any serious trouble. Murphy repeatedly allowed the mare to get up alongside of Maxwell, and then sent the latter away from her in a few strides. Unalala tired perceptibly in the second heat, after going a mile and a half. Maxwell wound the race up by walking under the wire. Time, 4:57, 4:58%. THE TWO-MILE HEATS

Purse \$1,000; 2:27 class:		
Dan Smith2	1	1
Daisydale1	5	9
Glendale4	2	ã.
Nigger Baby	3	2
Robert McGregor3	T.	dr
	lis	
Penelope. 5. Time-2:20, 2:284, 2:224, 2:214.		
Purse \$2,000; 2:21 class:		
Monroe Chief1		1
Moose	ĩ	Ř
Sheridan2	â	
Voltaire4	7	7
Cent Emmona	3	
Capt. Emmons. 3 Time-2:2114, 2:21, 2:22, 2:234.	0	0
Purse \$1,000; 2:25 class, two-mile heats:		
Steve Maxwell		4
		.1
Unalala		.2

Time 4:57, 4:58%. MONMOUTH PARK MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The races at Monmouth Park were continued to-day, six events being on the program. The first race, for the Criterion Stakes, for 2-yearnrst race, for the Criterion Stakes, for 2-yearoids, \$50 each, play or pay, \$800 added, threequarters of a mile, was won by Barrett, with
Spinaway second. Time, 1:15%.

Luke Blackburn, barred from the pools,
won the Champion Stakes, mile and a half;
Monitor second, Uneas third, Report (the
favorit) last. Time, 2:34.

The handicap sweepstakes, mile and threeeighths, was won by Ferida, defeating his
only campetitor, Belle of the West. Time,
2:27.

The mile and one-eighth race was won by

2:27.

The mile and one-eighth race was won by Queen's Own; Diana (the favorit) second, Mammonist third. Time, 1:56%.

Gossip won easily his mile and one-eighth race, his competitors, Annie Augusta (favorit) and Rosalie, finding second and third place. Time, 1:58.

The handicap steeple-chase over the usual course was won by Bertha, Katle P. (favorit) second, Spartan third. Time, 4:10%. Pomeroy and Rosaphile fell.

SARATOGA SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—Scotilla won the one-mile dash, Cinderella second, Miser third. Time, 1:46.

The second race, handicap, two miles, was won by Elias Lawrence, Jericho second, Cammie F. third. Time, 3:37½.

Order won the mile and a quarter dash, Big Medicine second, Dan Sparling (favorit) third. Time, 2:12½.

The three-quarter mile race was won by Susquehanna, Marchioness second, Rodman third. Time, 1:17½.

Susquehanna, March third. Time, 1:17%. EARL, ILL. BARL, III.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EARL, III., Aug. 17.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Earl Park Association commenced to-day. A three-minute class and a 2:32 class were on the program. Leontrina took the three-minute race in three straight heats, Hardy second, Troubadour third, and the fourth money was divided between Clara Cleveland and Walter Graham. Time, 2:3334, 2:2134, 2:344. Cleveland and wanter dramate. 2:34¼, 2:34¼.
Young Buchanan took the 2:32 in straight heats, Lucy second, Charlie Douglass third, Allegheny Boy fourth, Granger fifth, Capt. Herord sixth, Mary Miller seventh, Happy eighth. Time, 2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:32¼.

A STRANGE STORY.

How a Family Were Separated and Were Reunited After Many Years. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 17.-A case of singular interest has just been developed at Beaver Falls, Pa., a few miles west of Pittsburg. John Sims, Professor of music, has resided there for the last four years. He was joined yesterday by his daughter, Mrs. James W. Bouk, of Ashland, Neb. Twenty-three years ago the Sims family followed the example of an uncle, George H. Walker, and emigrated to St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Bouk was then I year of age. After a residence at that place of a few months, the mother paid a visit to relatives at Lake Minnetonka, a summer resort a few miles from St. Paul. While there a party, of which Mrs. Sims and her child were a part, took a sail on the lake. A storm came up and they were capsized. The party was rescued, but the child, now the woman who relates the story, was so young that she knows little of what took place. They were taken to a hotel near a town called Excelsior. A paper published a statement that Mrs. Sims and daughter had both been drowned in the accident. The father read this and went to the lake to look for their bodies. Mrs. Sims in the meantime, knowing nothing of the misapprehension of her friends, went on to Keokuk to visit other friends. While there she, too, read an announcement of the death of a Mr. Sims, whom she supposed was her husband. The uncle mentioned, who had before this left St. Paul for Keokuk, now also disappeared,

uncle mentioned, who had before this left St. Paul for Keokuk, now also disappeared, leaving no word, wishing, as has since appeared, that his friends should know nothing of him until he succeeded in making the fortune after which he went to the West. "Thus," in the language of the narrator, "in a few short months a family had been separated to meet no more for twenty-three years."

Mrs. Bouk tells the remainder of the story as follows: "My uncle paid a visit to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and stopped in Allegheny City to ascertain whether he could find any trace of us. Some gentleman told my uncle that he had seen Prof. Sims in the city only a few days ago. 'Impossible,' said my uncle, 'for I read of his death.' Nevertheless it was true. My uncle wrote a letter to father and received an answer, stating that his wife and child had been drowned. My uncle returned to Keokuk, but could not rest. He inserted an advertisement in a Chicago paper asking information regarding my grandmother and my aunt. Between the 18th and the last of April, two years ago last spring, I was in my home at Ashiand, Saunders County, Neb. I felt an impulse to read the Chicago paper. The advertisement attracted my eye. I was excited, and told my husband to answer it, as I could not. He did, and in a few days received an answer from my uncle stating that I was not his niece, as she had been drowned. I then wrote a letter to the effect that if he had lost two fingers of one hand, and—well, I related circumstances that made proofs positive. In a few days my long-lost uncle was at our house. The

meeting can be imagined. Then followed explanations, stating that my father was living and well in Beaver Falls, Pa. I wrote my father, but received an answer that I could not surely be his daughter, as she had been drowned twenty-three years ago. Another letter told him of "Little Dallas," a dead brother, and of other circumstances which made a clear ease. About three weeks ago I started for Beaver Falls to find my long-lost father. I have found him. I have been married several years. My husband is in the grain business in Nebraska. My mother has been married the second time, but is now a widow. What the sequel will prove I will have to tell you at another time, as we do not know yet what our plans shall be."

The family is highly respectable and the story is no doubt strictly true, though savoring more of romance than reality.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Movement Toward Closer Commercial Relations with China—Affairs at the State Department—The Christiancy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17,-It is the intention of the Secretary of State to make an extended examination of the important question recently raised by the announcement of an intention on the part of China to enter into commercial competition with all friendly nations. Notwithstanding the assertion from the Pacific coast that the statement published several days ago is exaggerated, it is not so regarded at the State Department. Steps have already been taken to obtain an explanation of the situation. The Secretary of State has requested the Treasury to furnish him the customs regulations relating to tonnage, and a statement as to their application to the proposed commercial relations with China, as our treaty is de-fective in this respect. Upon receiving a reply he will prepare supplementary in-structions and forward them to our Commissioners at Pekin, with a request that this important issue be made a matter of special consideration. It is known that a similar movement will be made by the Emperor of China, and it is proposed to allow him to take the initiatory step in presenting the question to the Commission. The question of commerce will undoubtedly form an important feature in the preparation of the proposed new treaty.

of commerce will undoubtedly form an important feature in the preparation of the proposed new treaty.

Additional news received at the State Department has convinced the officials there if they were not convinced before, that the breach of neutrality laws near New Laredo, Tex., was committed by outlaws and not by the Mexican Government, and it is believed that the prisoners who escaped are still under the protection of these outlaws, and have found refuge in their haunts in Mexico. Members of the Mexican Legation strenuous ly insist that this is a fact, and the reports thus far received at the State Department tend to confirm this opinion.

As to our relations with the Spanish Government, the State Department authorities believe that the disclosures made by the Bohemian, Maynard, will help to enable the two Governments to come to a more satisfactory understanding, as it is very apparent from his confession that his story was the basis of the recent assault upon American vessels off the Cuban cost.

It is now expected that there will be no further developments in the Christiancy divorce case until fall, as the complications between Lima and Peru make it difficult for Minister Christiancy to leave his post. As yet he has but partially complied with the order of Court requiring the payment of alimony.'

The Indian Office has received a report

order of Court requiring the payment of alimony.

The Indian Office has received a report from an Agent at one of the Northwestern Indian Agencies making quite serious charges against an army officer who has command of the forces in that region. The substance of the report is that a number of Indians were arrested by United States troops and were confined in a pen where the manure was six inches deep, by reason of which they suffered great hardships. The Indian Agent reports that the treatment of these Indians was very brutal. The subject is now a matter of correspondence between the two Departments.

the two Departments.

The Department of Agriculture says the potato crop is 98 against 97 the previous year. Buckwheat shows a slight decline from the preceding year. In the juice extracted from several varieties of sorgho cane about the 12th of August more than 13 per cent of sucrose was found.

THE COOPERATIVE FOLLY.

How Long Do They Last? To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-I have always claimed that THE TRIBUNE is generally on the right side of every important question, and its war against "cooperatives" is no exception. I have read all the articles recently published, and think of all them the one in your issue and think of all them the one in your issue of July 31 strikes the nail on the head and clinches it on the other side by giving a partial list of "cooperatives" that have failed during the past five years. How long do "cooperatives" generally last? L. W. C. [Cooperative insurance companies have

thus far averaged to live in this country between five and six years. Some of them, organized in connection with secret societies particularly the Masonic, have lived longer, the better management of these and the fraternal feeling of the members holding them together. But the average life of all has been about as given above-between five

How About the Living?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—If you are honestly at work to benefit the public, and the matter in third column, page 3, July 31st issue, was not a paid advertisement, will you give a published list of the "Cooperative Assess ment Life-Insurance Companies" now in apparently healthy existence. Make the list as full as possible and give, if get-at-able, the claimed membership. This is a subject which needs to be made public. The dead companies we know about; the live ones are the ones now of interest. B. F. Nourse.

[At a meeting of these societies held in Washington last October, delegates from some sixty societies were present. This did not include all the cooperative concerns in the country. Probably the officers of the others couldn't afford, or didn't care, to take the trip. The average cooperative official doesn't wish to consult with any one, being quite above accepting the results of any body's experience. It is unnecessary to publish the names of those societies which are still alive. A newspaper, as an act of dismal courtesy, prints the names of dead men; living ones ougth to be able to make themselves heard from whenever requisit.

The "Fraternal" Dodge. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—I was importuned to

oin a cooperative insurance association about three years ago, run by members of a secret society of which I am a member; and secret society of which I am a member; and I did join. I paid my assessments for over two years and then had to stop because I was out of work. The "brethren" running the insurance association promptly dropped me from the list of members, and so I found out how "fraternal" the whole scheme was. I am glad The Tribune and other big papers are showing up the humbug. VICTIM.

Two More Wrecks. To the Editor of The Chicago Tril RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.-In answer t your paper of July 31, I hand you the names of two cooperative concerns that have smashed: Georgia Masonic Life Association.

North Carolina Masonic Relief Society.
S. D. W.

And Still Two More.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 13.—On the 31st ult. you published a list of dead cooperatives, and asked for names of others.

I give you these: The Odd-Fellows' Funeral Benefit Association, Ottawa, Ill., and the Masonic Mutual Aid Association, New Albany Ind. bany, Ind.

I was a member of the first, and have before me the official announcement of the
demise of the other.

J. V. Harris, M. D.

ALL QUIET. Columbus, O., Aug. 17.—At an early hour this morning Gov. Foster received dispatches from Corning, where the mining troubles existed last night, to the effect that there appeared no further necessity for sending the militia to protect the property, as quiet had been restored. The strikers had doubtless learned that they would not be permitted to forther intimidate the men who desire to work. To-day work was continued as usual, and all is now quiet.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

The Finert Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods in America Exhibited by Electric Light.

An event hardly second in point of interest to the Knights Templar pageant was the display made last evening at the wholesale millinery establishment of O. R. Keith & Co.,

ing was thronged with visitors from every section of the country. The scene last evening was one of unusual brilliancy. A score of electric lights flooded the place with a dazzling brightness, and the superb stock of flowers, ribbons, silks, velvets, feathers, ornaments, fancy goods, cloaks, notions, and woolen goods, with their gorgeous richness of color and material, was something never before equaled in Chicago. It would be almost impossible to convey any idea of the mass of details, or to single out any particular department for praise. Although the fall season has not yet fairly opened, this enterprising firm are showing some rare novelties in styles and materials. The occasion will be remembered by the visitors as one of the most pleasant features of the Conclave season. The display will be continued this evening.

ORDER YOUR FURS AND SAVE MONEY. The approach of the winter season, which all the weather prophets say will be unall the weather prophets say will be unusually severe, turns the attention of the ladies to the subject of furs. Messrs. A. Bishop & Co., 164 State street, corner Monroe, stated to a Thibune representative that they anticipate a very good trade and that they anticipate a very good trade and that they anticipate a very good trade and that they had secured a large stock of all kinds of fine furs, as the trade sales in the European markets indicated an advance in prices. Mr. Bishop has had a practical experience of over forty years in the fur business, and is now at the head of one of the largest fur houses in the West. He called attention to a beautiful lot of London dyed seaiskins and fine trimming furs from which they were making up sacques and dolmans to order for persons who wished to avail themselves of the discount from regular winter prices. The new patterns used are models of stylish elegance, and it is no wonder that A. Bishop & Co.'s goods are so popular throughout the West.

THEY WERE SATISFIED. Among the crowds of strangers in the city this week were hundreds of the regular patrons of the Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange, 122 and 124 Clark street. Many of them have been trading at the Exchange on telegraphic orders for the past two years, but have never before visited the place. They were very much interested in the operations of the Exchange, and expressed themselves as highly gratified with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which their orders had been attended to in the past. Some of the visitors took a few deals in Some of the visitors took " few deals in grain, pork, or stocks, and realized a snug sum over and above their expenses in Chi-

CHICAGO'S MONUMENTAL ARTIST. The elegant designs for granite and marble monumental work at John H. Volk's office, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, formed quite an attraction for visitors dur-ing the week.

THE PARADE of losses paid during the last thirty years by the veteran Niagara Fire-Insurance Company of New York is quite imposing, being over six million dollars. The policies of the Company, being now issued under the New York Safety Fund Law, are sought by capitalists and business men throughout the Union, as affording the choicest indemnity against loss by fire.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY. Members will meet to take action relative to the death of Dr. F. H. Davis, at the Sec-retary's office, No. 65 Randolph street, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.
L. H. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if ty magic. Kumyssis not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Clove Pink Is the Name of the new perfume invented by Atkinson, the London perfumer, and favored by Mrs. Lang-try, hence many suppose it to possess beauty-giving power.

The public will beware of a fraudu lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now be ing forced on the market by misrepresentation It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insi-upon having Dobbins' Electric. SHIRTS

Revolution in Shirts! No more tearing down the Back! No more exposing Underwear!! Bosom Re-inforced!!! For

Durability! Strength! E. Jennings & Co.

403 & 405 W. Madison. REDUCED RATES.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Reduced Rates to All Points NEW YORK......500 BOSTON 500
PHILADELPHIA 500
BALTIMORE 500 CINCINATI 300
ST. LOUIS. 250
INDIANAPOBIS 250
Other points in like proportion. MAIN OFFICE, 128 Washington-st.
Branch Offices, all principal Hotels.

LUMBER.

GEO. C. ROBINSON & CO East End Kinzle-st. Bridge, a to North Side, We keep a full stock of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles. Pressed Lumber a specialty. Call and see us, or send

WEST END

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

CORDIALLY INVITES

To an examination of their

ELEGANT and SPACIOUS

PREMISES and IMMENSE

STOCK of the latest and

Dress Fabrics,

Silks, Costumes,

Cloaks, Millinery,

Carpets, &c.

most desirable

corner Wabash avenue and Monroe street. This firm, it is well known, stands at the head of the millinery trade in the West, and their magnificent establishment is acknowledged to be the largest and finest in America. It was therefore a centre of attraction for visitors, and the splendid building was thronged with visitors from

Established where we are, upon the principle that light expenses justify small profits, we hope to prove to all interested that

"IT PAYS TO TRADE OF THE WEST SIDE."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

State and Washington-sts. INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

FALL NOVELTIES!

Dry Goods! Carpets! **Upholstery!**

JUST RECEIVED.

PLAVORING EXTRACTS. NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS



PLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE, Makers of Lapulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS.

THE GREAT OFFICIAL SIR KNIGHTS!

All Sir Knights, both Visiting and Resident, are cor-dially invited to call at 119 South Clark-st. and perfect their day's pleasures by supplying themselves liberally with the justly celebrated

Official" 5 cent Cigar

Give it a trial and you will smoke it always. For sale by the following first-class Retailers:

MOONEY BROS., 245 North Clark-st, H. G. COTTON, cor. North Clark-st, and Chi-Cago-av.

J. W. YOUNG, 162 Washington-st.
E. F. DEXTER, 95 Clark-st.
N. DUNHAM, 91 Clark-st.
J. W. MILL, cor. W. Madison-st. & Ogden-av.
M. MITCHELL & CO., 387 & 536 W. Madison.

W. PARKINSON, 10 State-st. A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO., 202 State-st. C. A. FOSTER, 238 State-st. JOHN WARD, 406 Wabash-av.

W. R. WILSON, 1257 Wabash-av.
S. TUCKER, 398 State-st.
P. H. CROWELL, 82 Washington-av.
CLAYTON & CO., 83 Madison-st.
J. H. FRY, cor. Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.
D, SANDER, 60 North Clark-st. J. H. HOOPER, 171 North Clark-st.

Clark-st. and Chicago-av.

J. A. ANDERSON, Gault House, H. C. PAETZOLD, IIO West Madison-st. G. N. LYDSTON, 76 Madison-st. E. L. TIMERMAN, 134 Madison-st. L. DRESHFIELD, Burke's Hotel. D. THORNTON, 162 Clark-st. Garrick Bartels, Tivoli, 110 1-2 Clark-st. L. C. PARDEE, 54 & 56 Madison-st. M. BITTERMAN, 355 Clark-st. JOHN H. DOIG, 1039 West Lake-st. A. EHRLICH, 96 Madison-st. Julius Hammerschlag, 343 W. Madison. A. HEMMERICH, 97 Clark-st. L. HESSLIN, 206 State-st. MELCHIOR BROS., 118 Clark-st, A. C. NEWHAUS, 165 Clark-st. J. E. NORTON, 151 Dearborn-st. R. SEIFERT, 183 Clark-st. J. H. HOOPER, 171 North Clark-st.

JOHNSON, HEYWOOD & CO., cor. North G. O. GUY, 428 West Van Buren-st.

We want in every Village, Town, and City, ONE FIRST-CLASS DEALER WHO HAS THE NERVE TO PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR A CIGAR that will capture nine-tenths of the trade. Only gilt-edge dealers wanted. To such we guarantee to furnish the finest 50 Cigar in America; and we will cheerfully refund purchase money in every instance where they fail to give unqualified satisfaction.

KANTZLER & HARGIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES.

119 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

DRY GOODS.

Field, Leiter Chas. Gossage & Co.

Invite the attention of

"VISITING STRANGERS"

To their unusually large and attractive selections of Fine Dress Goods

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Fine Laces, Mourning Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Wardrobes,

Misses' Outfits, Hosiery, Fans, Artistic Embroidery, Fancy Wares, Fine Shoes, Carpets, Curtains, Upholstery.

The Most Complete Assortment in the City, and the Lowest Prices!

106 State-st. 56-62 Washington-st. MALT BITTERS.

MALT BITTERS

MALT AND HOPS

EXHAUSTION.—Thousands are daily passing to premature graves because unable to throw off the Debility which has fastened itself upon their systems. Why? Because the cause, ENFEE.BLED DIGESTION and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, is not reached by any remedy or treatment. Give these unbappy invalids something to sustain life, something to create new, RICH BLOOD. Give them Good Digestion, Active Livers, and Healthy Kidneys, and Pure Blood will electrify the system and throw off diseass. MALT BITTERS! At once a Medicine and a Food, this wonderful Nutrient and Invigorant builds up encebled digestion, regulates the flow of the gastriciuices, dissolves and assimilates every article o det, and vitalizes with new life every organ and flutt of the body. dissolves and assimilates every article; det, and vitalizes with new life every organ and fluit of the body.

MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and are free from the objections urged against malt injures. Ask for MALT SITTERS prepared by the MALT SITTERS COMPARY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as men in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for all by all Druggists.

INDIGO BLUE. BARLOW'S

THE PAMILY WASH BLUR.
For Sale by Grocers.
D. S. WILLP BERGER, Prop's.
26 N. Second-st. Philadelphia. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. TRUST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT

Sinking Fund Bonds. DUE 1919. FOR SALE AT 92 1-20 by GERHARD FOREMAN,

CHARLES HENROTIN, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, A. O. SLAUGHTER, N. W. COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

HOLMES & BROTHER, 86 WASHINGTON-ST. Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company' First Mortgage 6 per cent Gold Bonds Issue limited to \$0,000 per mile of completed :

INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co.

For Sale at 96 and Accrued Interest. SUBJECT TO ADVANCE OF PRICE WITHOUT The Q., M. & P. Railroad is leased in perpetuity the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company who have assumed and entered upon its entire con

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO,

HAS FOR SALE
\$100,000 District of Columbia Bonds, guaranteed by Government, at par.
\$50,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omsha Railroad Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds at par, and other first-class securities.

MONEY TO LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y., n amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HUKLBUT, 75 Eaudolph-st.

PULYER PAGE,

FANCY GOODS,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST. All Knights Templar are invited to ex-SPLENDID STOCK, as they will be sure to find something to carry home as a gift or memento of this memorable gathering.

BAND INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., Nos. 182 & 184 We SPECIAL TRAINS.

pecial Trains for Jockey Chib Park

being distributed gratis at certain points on the western side of the building. The "frappy," as the crowd got to call it facetiously, was ice-cold, and by no means unpalatable. There was a goodly quantity of it, too, several large oyster-cans full of it lying in reserve for the replenishment of the main barrel, the only drawback being that there was no cup to drink it from. At last an ingenious youth removed the lid from one of the oyster-cans, and tendered it, full of the "frappy," to one of his delighted companions, who, while he held it in air, stooped forward, and, daintily as a pet canary sips from its glass, placed her lips to the happy brim and refreshed herself with a draught of the decoction. The hint was soon taken, and all the lids of all thefoyster-cans came into play, and from these delicate saucers the leaning ladies, in great trepidation lest a drop of the stuff should fall upon silk or satin, quaffed to their satisfaction.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, when the vast floor was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, a reporter stationed himself in a desirable place and watched the promenaders pass and repass. During a half hour's observation only about a dozen of Chicago's prominent society people were seen—the rest were either strangers or people who do not go out in society. To print an intelligent list of the names of those present would be an utter impossibility, and would be as bulky and useless as a delinquent tax-list.

There had never been a full understanding between the Committee having the ball in charge and the invited guests as to whether the affair was to be full or half dress, and, as a consequence, the walking suit was of more frequent occurrence than the evening tollet, and the Prince Albert was more numerous than the swallow-tall. To those who were in attendance it would be unnecessary to state that the Prince Alberts and walking-suits had decidedly the best of it. Innumerable gorgeous toilets ng distributed gratis at certain points or western side of the building. The

WERE UTTERLY BUINED. fine laces were torn and valuable jewels were lost. It was impossible for a lady in full evening toilet to get from a carriage to the doors without disaster to her dress, and when inside, the dense crowd was sure to work sad havoc with it, besides hiding any beauties it might possess from the general gaze.

beauties it might possess from the general gaze.

During the long program which consumed the earlier part of the evening, the crowd revolved around the hall in a double circle, but, when dancing was announced, this regularity was abandoned, and a number essayed to dance the "mazy waitz." but with indifferent success, however. The floor was in no condition for dancing, despite the statement that it was to be thoroughly waxed, and, as the couples were packed like sardines in a box, dancing was next to impossible. Later in the evening, when the larger part of the crowd had departed, sets were formed for quadrilles. It was impossible to distinguish the calling, however, and this was given up after a few attempts. The guests then gave themselves up to promenading and sipping lemon frappee.

THE SPEAKING BEING OVER and the myriad toes of the promenaders eized with an ache to skip the nimble, Hans saiatka flipped his ebony and turned a polka cose. Then everybody looked at somebody lee, each waiting for the other to take the

had met; big bull-fiddle squawked, and the clarionet huskily tooting, while the fat bass drum and in with its bum bumpity, bum bum bum; twice twenty arms scraped the gut of the

And twice twenty arms scraped the gut of the cat.

Filling cars with C sharp and then with B flat"

But never a couple joined arms, and never a foot plunged into the mary, although Balatka wiggled his stick, and raked the air fore and aft, and fairly humped himself to set the wild echoes flying; and the last wail of the trombone sank dismally deep in the roar and rush of the busy feet below, without having set one reveier in poetical motion. Then Hans passed around fresh pasteboards, and the fiddlers resined up all round, and a royal fanfare of bugles announced a quadrille. But though this was played with zeal and precision, and though forty gentlemen with dress coats and hoarse voices mounted chairs in various places and yelled through the entire list of figures, not a square was formed, not a bow was made, not a link of ladies' chain prettily forged, and it began to look as though either the Chicagoans and their guests had forgotten how to dance, or that the merry crew considered a temperature of 194 or thereabouts unpropitious to the fantastic.

the fantastic.

Hans went out to look for the dancers, returned, and tried it agrin,—this time pouring forth a tender, passionate, exquisit strain of waltz, so yearning, so pleading, dreamy, and wooing, that nothing could withstand it. The wast multitude paused, listened one moment with bright eyes, bated breath, and tapping foot, and then in an instant 5,000 manly arms went about as many slender waists with a half-unconscious and wholly spontaneous movement, and in the wink of a ladpole's eye the muse of many twinkling feet was reigning supreme. There was not such a crowd after all,—at least not so great but that the delicious dizziness of whirling madly over the long, long floor, with its immense breadth, could be indulged in finely and without inconvenience, and that the skillful tripper of the "Boston," "Saratoga," "Deux Temps," or "Newport" could guide his happy partner through without ruinous collision, and find ample time and opportunity to whisper airy nothings and sweet sighs in her sea-shell and delightfully close ear, without neglecting his duty as protector and bilot. Thenceforward all ran smoothly and evenly and well lubricated with the oil of happiness, and the orchestra was tickled nearly to death, and the fiddlers acraped themselves into hysterics and their violins into asthma, and the jolly throng on the floor were in the seventh heaven—every-body going from one smile to another faster than could be counted, except perhaps those who couldn't dance, and those who hadn't anybody to dance with; and they sulked around, and mopped faces, and Hans went out to look for the dancers, re-

those who hadn't anybody to dance with; and they sulked around, and mopped faces, and

GROWLED ABOUT THE HEAT,

and made indefinit resolutions to go home at once, and formed a general blue background for the briliiant scene. To be sure, rendezwous had been set, with closest possible geographical and astronomical directions how to find them; but withal the spectacle was constantly presented of blonde young men skirmishing frantically around for sweethearts, and gray patriarchs browsing about for wives, and jeweled Knights moseying here and there for sisters, and Eminent Commanders on a still hunt for daughters, and chaperones prowling all over the building for their charges, and lots and lots of miscellaneous and careworn and haggered persons of all ages and conditions reconnoitering the floor and the galleries and the stairways and entrances for others in their care. There was enthusiasm and unlimited perspiration and fun on the floor, with anxiety and prodigious activity and no end of despair in the side-show, so that between the two was made up the sum of the contrasts of life, dark and light, cloud and shadow, weight and levity. Now and then a nervous lady would faint with heat and excitement, and would be carried into the office to have her nose tickled with a feather, and her hands rubbed, and her face sprinkled, after which vivifying process she would be lifted into a carriage and whirled home. Now and then, too, an athletic 200-pounder, with a seraphic smile on his face and a kangaroo style of waltzing, would lurch back and come down like a piledriver on some thin gentleman's bunion-case, and a howl would go up and another name be added to the list of cripples; and ever and anon, too, some agile cavorter, going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, would plunge his elbow into another agile cavorter's wind-box and fix him for the evening.—there was this sort of thing right and left, behind and before, all the blessed time.

But as Time reseled off his magic web, and midnight stole by with unheard feet, and

ball of the Triennial.

The shriek and shiver of the fiddlers grew weaker and weaker and less enticing, and the baton of the maestro less active and more wobbly, and the man with bass emitted a less profound and more irregular snort; and the fluter fluted more dismally and finally got to squealing; and the triangle-man tinkled sometimes and fell asleep at others, and the gentleman with the corpulent drum seemed less inclined to whack the stuffing out of it; and then the lights blinked politely but suggestively, and the collars of the young men wilted from their starchy grandeur and sagged down in disagreeable limpness, and their cuffs got rumpled and evinced ornery inclinations to transform themselves into gloves; and then, too, the bangs, and frizzes, and there, too, the bangs, and frizzes, and there were a supplemental transform themselves into gloves; and then, too, the bangs, and frizzes, and there were a supplemental transform themselves into gloves; and then, too, the bangs, and frizzes, and there were a supplemental transform themselves into gloves; and then, too, the bangs, and frizzes, and the girls.

and roamed around in forty different direc-tions for Sunday; and their trains got fringes a yard long, and their gloves a forlorn hue. And then it was that the last dance was lan-guidly gone through with, and the last low whisper of devotion exchanged; eyes looked love to eyes which blinked again, and with heart beating for heart, and soul yearning for soul, and nerves thrilling with the de-licious memories of the night, and pet corns just raising merry Halifax, the thing broke up, and everybody went home in the cars.

ON THE OUTSIDE. The crowd on the outside of the Expos

tion Building was something extraordinary in point of proportions and character. In numbers it quadrupled any that appeared numbers it quadrupled any that appeared upon the same same spot during the late Republican National Convention. It was a mixed erowd, a crowd of grandeur; of ladies in full dress; of street Arabs in rags; of the demimonde, vying in dress with the beau monde; Knights in full uniforms; gentlemen in full dress; leakays scattering. tlemen in full dress; lackeys scattering here and there, tramps and riff-raff anywhere they could get a chance. That was the crowd around and about the Exposition Building last night. It was an excited, pushing, and insteady mass of human beings of both sexes.

last night. It was an excited, pushing, and unsteady mass of human beings of both sexes. It was in the main a crowd of disappointed people who came to see and could not. After the doors of the Exposition Building had been thrown open there was a grand rush for the inside. There was only one door for ingress, and that was opposit Adams street, and no doors had been opened to admit of egress. Of course the result was a grand jam, that as has never before been seen in Chicago or any other citv at a ball. There had been 60,000 invitations issued for 180,000 people, and if only one-haif of these came there could not help but be a crushing, jamming, and perspiring crowd. This was the case last night. Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson streets sent a steady stream of ladies and gentlemen towards the Exposition Building. These were added to by the hundreds of carriages which kept arriving from every point. At one time there must have been 20,000 people outside of the Exposition Building, on Michigan avenue alone. They gathered largely around the central door, but could not get near enough to it to work their way in. Gentlemen in black Prince Albert coats helped their ladies, who were in full dress, out of carriages, only to take them back to the vehicles and drive home, angry and disappointed. There can be no doubt that some one erred in the arrangement for this feature of a grand ball. Knights who came from afar with ladies, who had invitations, could not get within seventy-five feet of the building. One lady said to, a Thibuxe reporter: "I never saw the like. Here's my white satin all spoiled, and John's gone home with the carriage, I can't get into the hall; now what shall I do?"

Just then there was a commotion in that great crowd. There was a jostle and a push, and a man shouted, "God, my watch and chain is gone!" Another wanted some one to help him find a diamond stud which had been nipped from his shirt-front. An organized gang of thieves had got into the crowd and were reaping a nice harvest. There were great

ganized gang of thieves had got into the crowd and were reaping a nice harvest. There were great mutterings of disappointment, and when it was told outside that the ladies inside were fainting by the score the envious ones said, "I told you so." One lady said that they had ought to get up another ball to satisfy the Knights who had tickets and couldn't get in. The crowd kept increasing in numbers up to 10 o'clock, and singing up and down Michigan avenue. Ladles in full dress, hanging upon the arms of brave Knights, formed a goodly portion, and whenever some one tore one of these fine robes the bad boys shouted "O, too bad?" and whenever a lady screeched because of the crowd's pushing, the bad boys imitated her. And it was this class of fun all the night long. Conspicuous in that crowd was "Long John," but in a jam of humanity he was no better off than a little man. But John was mad, and he stayed around until he was fairly hoisted into the building. His lengthiness was silent, but that awful smile was playing upon his face. A great many of the ladies and gentlemen simply drove to the door and back, never leaving their carriages. A great many people from the outside took possession of the windows from the greensward, and looked in upon the scene of uncomfortable humanity. At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the north doors were thrown open, and people entered and left the building more freely. The worst of the crush outside was over, and it soon after subsided entirely. There was an immense amount of fine costumes spoiled in that crowd, and the ladies did not even get a that crowd, and the ladies did not even get a chance to look through the windows.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following Commanderies have notified the Chairman of the Competitive Drill Committee that they will contest for the grand

Monroe Commandery, No. 12, of Rochester, N. Y., Eminent Commander George F. Loder, Drill Master; Damascus Commandery, No. 1, of St. Paul, Minn.; Raper Commandery, No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Ori-

mandery, No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Oriental Commandery, No. 12, of Cleveland, O.; De Molai Commandery, No. 12, of Louisville, Ky.; Reed Commandery, No. 6, of Dayton, O.; Askalon Commandery, No. 16, of St. Louis; and Bayard Commandery, of Stillwater, Minn.

An attractive feature of the day will be the contest between De Molai Commandery, No. 5, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 8, of St. Louis, which are the only entries for the prize offered for the best-drilled mounted Commandery.

These competitive drills are a great attraction to the Sir Knights, and will undoubtedly draw an immense crowd of people, who yesterday witnessed just enough of the maneuvres of the Knights to desire to see them at their best.

Transportation to and from the Jockey Club

their best.

Transportation to and from the Jockey Club Park it is believed will be amply sufficient for all who desire to go.

The West Division City Railway Company will put on extra cars and run them in almost continuous line throughout the day.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL TRAINS

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL TRAINS
have been arranged for by the Chicago & Northwestern Road, to run between the Wells-street depot and West Forticht street:
Trains leave Wells-street depot at 7:30 a. m., 8 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 12 m., 12 m., 12 m., 11:30 a. m., 12 m THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BULES AND BEG-ULATIONS

ULATIONS
governing the various contests, and the Commanderies engaged in competing for the prizes will be held strictly to these rules:

I. Ranks of competing Commanderies must be composed of not less than thirty-six (36 Sir Knights, all of whom shall be members of the Commandery entering for the drill.

II. Each Commandery shall drill thirty (30) minutes with or without music as it shall elect, and in order of their rank, beginning with the senior; seniority to be determined by date of charter. Should more than one day be required to complete the drill of all the competing Commanderies, the Competitive Drill Committee reserves the right to divide the competing Commanderies into classes, the Commanderies of each class to drill in order of seniority.

III. The first twenty (39) minutes of the drill will be confined to the execution of movements and manual as drilled in the respective jurisdictions to which the Commandery belongs. The remaining ten (10) minutes may be devoted to such movements as the officer in comman may desire to execute, but shall not count in the general result.

IV. The number of judges shall be three (3); they shall be experts, and shall dot be known as

desire to execute, but shall not count in the general result.

IV. The number of judges shall be three (3); they shall be experts, and shall stot be known as judges except by the person of persons appointing them until the day of still.

V. The judges shall passe full control of everything pertaining to the drill proper from the moment officers of competing Commanderies report to them, until the prizes are awarded, and they shall award the prizes to those Commanderies having exhibited the highest dagree

after the command "fall in." Knightly bea and general appearance; the steps, command quick and double time; the direct march column of files, threes, sections, etc.; the dis-march in line; the obliqueings; the wheeling the execution of general Templar movement

column of files, threes, sections, the wheelings; the execution of general Templar movements; the manual.

VI. Commanderies represented in the drill by more than the minimum total, thirty-six, will be credited as an offset for individual errors.

VII. The judges shall have discretionary powers in arranging a method of scoring.

VIII. Officers of competing Commanderies shall report to the judges not later than 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, 180, at the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Park, Chicago, Illinois.

[Note—Should there be two days' drill, the hour for reporting will be changed to accord with the circumstances.]

IX. The number of prizes shall be seven; five for Commanderies drilling on foot and one for mounted Commanderies frilling on foot and one for mounted Commanderies. Should no mounted Commanderies enter, then the sixth prize shall be awarded to the foot Commandery sixth in excellence. The seventh is offered as a special grand prize to Sir Knights from different Commanderies, in the same jurisdiction, who unite and together drill under the banner and name of their Grand Commandery, or to those Commanderies halling from one grand jurisdiction who form a battalion and drill under the name of their Grand Commandery. Competitors for the seventh prize shall be subject to all the rules for competing Commanderies, except Rule I.

X. Commanderies contemplating entering for competition must report to the judges not later than 10 a. m., at the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Park.

The drill will commence promptly at 9:30 this morning and the Commanderies will

Chub Park.

The drill will commence promptly at 9:30 this morning, and the Commanderies will drill in quick succession.

THE MUSIC. A VERY INTERESTING FEATURE of the Conclave thus far has been the musi furnished by the various bands brought here from all parts of the country by the Commanderies, and also by home talent. To-day will be especially rich in musical event there being grand concerts at Central Music Hall, McCormick Hall, and Farwell Hall in honor of the visiting Knights. The program at these places are as follows:

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Miss Helene Balatka, soprano. Jessie BartiettDavis. contraito. The Apollo Quartet Clul
and Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra of sixty
performers. H. Balatka, Conductor.

"Jubilee Overture"
 Balatha's Orchestra.
 "Pizziccato Polka"
 Balatha's Orchestra.
 "O Mio Fernando" La Favorita...
 Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis.

4. Waitz. Apollo Quartet Chib.
5. Andante from Fifth Symphony ...
Balatha's Orchestra. PART II.

.. Kreutzer

Servais

M'CORNICK HALL Mrs. Louis Falk, soprano. Miss Helene Balat-ka, soprano. A selected quartet—Messrs. Knorr, Wheeler, McWade, and Noble, and the Cincin-nati Grand Orchestra of fifty performers, Mr. M. Brand, conductor. PART L

PART II. 2. Tarantelle.

Mrs. Louis Falk.

3. Fackeltanz (No. 3).

Cincinnati Orchestra. ... Meyerbe

Jessie Bartlett-Davis, contralto; Mrs. Louis Falk, soprano; the Chicago Quartet Club, and Bach's Milwaukee Orchestra, Charles Bach, con-ductor. PART I.

FIREWORKS AND BOATING.

A DISPLAY THIS EVENING. At 10 o'clock, after the theatres and concerts are over, all the steamboats at the disposal of the Boat-Excursion Committee will move out of the harbor, and stand off the shore fronting the Lake Park. It is hoped that Sir Knights and their ladies will avail themselves of this opportunity to take a moonlight excursion and participate in the grand fête of the night. The camp and the lake inside of the Government harbor will

be lighted with sixty calcium lights with parabolic reflectors. The Grand Orchestra, numbering 160 pieces, Hans Balatka, conductor, will be on the arch in front of the Grand Encampment building,

and will execute the following program:

1. Grand Mirch, Tannhauser. ... Wagner
2. Overture from Mignon ... Thomas
3. In Felice—Aria from Ernani ... Verdi
4. Fackelstanz, No. 1. ... Meyerbeer
5. Fantasia from Bohemian Giri ... Clement
6. Overture to Raymond ... Thomas
7. Seene from Ernani ... Verdi
8. One Thousand and One Nights Waltz. Strauss
9. Finale, from Traviata 4. Verdi
10. Wedding March Mendelssohn
The musical program will be carried out

IN GENERAL.

scene of considerable stir and excitement from Stortly after the starting of the proces-sion number nightfall. The first patient whose case was in any way serious was Sir Knight C. A. Hopkins, of St. Bernard Commandery, who was prought to Dr. Miller, the medical head of the Encampment Hospital, with his right ear bedly slashed by the sword of a brother Sir Knight. It appeared that during the procession, while the Commandery was presenting arms to the Grand Commander, the Sir Knight who did the damage miscalculated his distance, and sent his sabre through the ear of his front rank man, Sir Knight Hopkins, to whom

the subsequent proceedings of the pageant suddenly lost all interest. The wound was a painful yet not severe one, and a timely application of sticking-plaster rejoined the severed cartilage, and made the gallant Knight

a painful yet not severe one, and a timely application of sticking-plaster rejoined the severed cartilage, and made the gallant Knight whole once more.

While the procession was in progress the Sir Knights came or were carried into the hospital tent in what seemed to be alarningly large numbers, as many as twenty of them, who had been overcome by the heat and fatigues of the day, being under medical attendance at noon. During the day over 100 cases of sickness were attended to and prescriptions made out by Mr. H. L. Campen, the Encampment druggist on duty at the time. The prevailing maladies were diarrhéa and nervous prostration caused by the heat. Among the latter were three genuine and quite serious cases of sunstroke. Sir Knight Ira W. Davis, of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, was brought in during the morning utterly disabled. Later on Sir Knight Zill, of Tancred Commandery, Pennsylvania, was also carried in very seriously affected by the heat. The case of John Beissenberg, of Indianapolis, the leader of one of the bands from that State, was the most serious one of the day. When brought to medical headquarters he was in a comatose condition, his symptoms being those of a very clearly-defined and stubborn case of sunstroke. The other cases were soon mastered by the use of nervines, but the musician seemed entirely exhausted, and it was only after a stubborn hour's work on the part of the doctors that he was brought out of danger. Later in the evening all three patients were doing well, and the medical staff can congratulate itself at the close of the day that the heavy march had been carried out under the hot sun without any more serious casualties. The thermometer stood at 84 degrees only, but it was very sultry, and the costumes of the Knights were not such as to promote coolness.

Among the hundreds of Sir Knights who were overcome by the heat and were laid up in their tents were Dr. C. B. Wilson, of Chicago Commandery, and S. M. Henderson, Captain-General of Apollo, No. 1, who had to be taken home in hacks.

THE INVALIDS.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE MARCH.

The first greeting which a TRIBUNE reporter eceived upon going through the camp after the procession had dispersed yesterday afternoon was "There were too many de-lays and the line of march was too long." It was a member of the Illinois Grand Commandery who made the remark. The reporter went through the camp. It was a hotlooking place, and every inhabitant looked as if he had been melting. Venerable Sir Knights sat in their under-shirt sleeves and pants. Others, less careful of the proprie-ties, had even stripped down to less. Grand Commanders, Past Grand Generalissimos and other high-joints of the Order lay around on the withered grass, or in cots, under the blue cancpy of heaven, in the shade, catching a whist of that hot breeze which seemed to be blowing in from the south. There was grumbling in low tones, and grumbling in loud voices, while here and

and grumbling in loud voices, while here and there a mild "cuss-word" shocked the atmosphere. The Tribune man tackled a grand prelate and asked him what he thought of the grand pageant.

"Pageant be blessed," said he. "It was anything else for those who participated in it. But you bet the boys came to time. In the first place, the route was too blessed long. And then the Most Eminent Grand Commander, who had thirteen horses to draw him, saw fit to delay an hour, and kept these thousands of men waiting in a hot, brolling sun. The morning was pleasant enough. It started in cool. The First Division was in readiness at the hour of 8:30, and had the procession started then the route would have been gone over and there wouldn't have been any men overcome by the heat. As it Asit is. I am thankful that there was no fatal case of sunstroka"

The camp looked, in some quarters, like A VAST HOSPITAL OF SUNSTRUCK PATIENTS. Here and there were overcome Knights laid out on cots, while ladies and brother Knights were administering cold water applications and brandy, while others stood fanning them. One aged Knight who was not badly overcome lay back and allowed a brother to feed him an entire watermelon. He got better of his sunstroke, but he was hunting paregoric and camphor an hour or two later.

him an entire watermelon. He got better of his sunstroke, but he was hunting paregoric and camphor an hour or two later.

The reporter asked a number of Knights why they didn't march over the entire line of the procession. "March be hanged," said one: "do you think men could stand it in that broiling sun? No, sir. The Knights just deliberately commenced falling out before we got to Fifteenth street, and when most of them got to the camp at Van Buren street they just broke ranks and left. They had to do it to save themselves. As it was, about 200 Knights were overcome by the heat, and it is a wonder to me that none died on the route. The management was bad. Why, Dr. Hurlbut kept us waiting over three-quarters of an hour in the sun, because he didn't come on time. That wasn't right, you know. Then there were those frequent halts, which consumed time, and tired out the men. As it was, a few marched clear down to Lake street, but the countermarching was not attempted at all on Michigan avenue."

rangements for the regatta were made by the Club and the members of the Triennial Committee it was thought that by 2 o'clock in the afternoon the procession would have finished its march, and the idea was to afford THE HOSPITAL.

NO PATAL CASES.

The Hospital Headquarters, which is situated in the southern end of the camp, was a state of the time for the remainder of the afternoon. As things turned out, however, when the time came for starting the craft structure is the thousands of people in the vicinity of the principle of the principle

there were hardly a hundred people in the vicinity of Van Buren street, from the foot of which the departure was taken, although a block away there were tens of thousands

of which the departure was taken, autobase of them.

When the starting gun was fired fourteen sightly crafts at once left their anchorage and went flying toward the somewhat narrow entrance to the Government Pier at a great rate of speed, the wind being strong and a little south of west. The Ina, under charge of ex-Commodore Tim Bradley, was the first to get away, and at 2:7:36 passed the judges and timers stationed at the pier, having at that time a good lead over all the others. Directly behind her, and coming head-andhead like a field of horses, were the Qui Vive, Nameless, and Harry Burke, and so close together were the Burke and Nameless that a foul between them occurred just as they were passing the judges, no damage, however, being done to either boat. It was known at this time that the racing would be entirely between the boats of the second, third, and fourth classes, as the Oriole, which came here from Canada to test the salling qualities of the Idler, was not given a chance, the owner of the last named yacht not caring to make the race. Both vessels went over the course laid out for the second and third class boats, but neither had on racing-canvas, and the Oriole started too far behind the Idler to allow of any comparison between the two being made. There was but one boat of the first class to start, the Cora, and she also went over the course laid out for the others.

As soon as the judges had taken the starting time of all the contestants they boarded the tug Carpenter and steamed eight miles out on the lake to where the stake boat for the second and third class yachts was anchored. Almost as soon as the tug reached the turn, followed by the Nameless at 3:21:10, the Peri at 3:21:45, the Qui Vive at 3:23:53, the Harry Burke at 3:24:13, and the Zephyr at 3:24:30.

The entire fleet was now headed nearly due northwest, but soon after getting on her course the Zephyr was so unfortunate as to lose her topmast, without which she of course stood ne chance of success. The rest of the race could not be call of them.

When the starting gun was fired fourteen

What was done by the boats in each class may be seen by the following table, the time of the Idler and Cora being given, although neither of them was in the race or had racing canvas on. The course over which these two boats and the second and third class craft

100	START.			HOME.			TIME.			
NAMES.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S	
Schooners. Idler First class.	2	12	23	4	47	55	2	35	32	
Cora	2	11	36	5	14	58	3	03	20	
Ina	20 20 20 20	888	36 35 31 35	5 5 5	13 21 49 58	57 15 44 85	3333	06 12 41 50	11	
Ariel Peri Goodenough	01 02 02	10 10 12	42 14 46	5 6	45 51 15	40 44 06	3 4	34 41 02	533	
Fourth class. Fleetwing Igo Lincoln Wonder	2222	8 14 11 12	35 58 31 57	4444	29 49 50 58	19 12 45 43	01010101		3111	

The judges were Messrs. A. A. Munger, Dr. J. R. Wilkins, and R. W. Ricaby, and the timer Mr. Joseph Ruff. The prizes will be awarded at the next meeting of the Yacht

NOTES.

Sir Knight Elisha S. Alexander, of Apollo Commandery, has personally liberally entertained a large number of visiting brethern, and none more hospitably than Baltimore Commandery, of Baltimore, and St. Bernard, of East Saginaw, Mich.

Sir. Knight E. L. Sherman, of Apollo Comnandery, of this city, was among those who were prostrated from the heat in the procession. He was taken to a drug-store at the corner of State and Adams streets, where he

A mong the showy decorations on the line of march were those upon the establishment of H. J. Whitcomb & Son, No. 47 Jackson street, agents of the White sewing-machines. They were gotten up in excellent taste, and attracted a great deal of attention. The New Philadelphia Drum Corps of

Ohio headed the Steubenville Commandery yesterday. They are a fine body physically, under good discipline, and did themselves credit by their conduct on the line of march, attracting considerable attention by their proficiency.

Sir August Schmidt, of Raper Commandery, Indianapolis, feeling prostrated by the heat yesterday noon, laid down in the grass on the Lake Park to recuperate, and hired a small boy for 50 cents to carry his sword and regalia to the Tremont House, where he is stopping. He has not seen either the boy or the regalia since, and has asked the police to help him out. BAFFLED SPECULATORS.

The business of speculating in putting up stands was greatly overdone. Numbers of people went wild over the idea that there would be an immense demand for seats and that a profit could be made in erecting them. Many were misled by the extensive preparations made by the Knights Templar Committee for seating the thousands composing the families of the visiting Knights. Seats were put up by private enterprise on all the avenues, and composing the families of the visiting Knights. Seats were put up by private enterprise on all the avenues, and as far west as La Salle and Clark streets. The price asked at the outset was a dollar, which would in most cases have given a profit of about 50 cents per seat. But nobody seemed inclined to occupy them. The proprietors saw this at an early hour, and lowered their rates to 50 cents. Even then they generally had no takers, and they were offered as low as a quarter of a dollar, and that often unsuccessfully. The seats which were sold were generally taken up the day before the procession. Those who were unprovided with them yesterday morning were too economical to invest in them, or concluded that they could see as well from the sidewalk or the street. The loss of the speculators in lumber and nails must have been very heavy. nails must have been very heavy.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO KNIGHTS. Apollo, No. 1, will rendezvous at the Asylum at 8 o'clock sharp for the purpose of proceeding to the Jockey Club Park. Balatka's Band will accompany them. Chicago and St. Bernard will go out with Apollo at 9 o'clock from the Northwestern Railroad denot.

HANS BALATKA, Musical Director of the Conclave, has issu the following order: After arriving at the Jockey Club Park, and after the third signal given by eight trumpeters, the leaders of bands will please to report at the judges' stand to receive the music of the four National airs to be performed by all bands present on the grounds, and for such other instructions as may be necessary in connection with the performance of the above National airs.

THE HOTELS.

In connection with the problem as to the number of visitors in town, it may be interesting to the public to know the figures as supplied by the feur principal hotels, as follows: The Palmer House furnished dinner for about 4,000 people, the dinner lasting from 12:30 to 5:30. As an indication of the number of people supplied at this hotel yesterday, it may be mentioned that there were 1,080 dozen eggs and 2,400 pieces of pie used for breakfast. This hotel has about 2,600 guests at present.

The Grand Pacific Hotel is furnishing quarters for 1,600 people, and gave dinner yesterday to 2,500.

The Sherman House has about 1,200 guests, and gave dinners to 1,500 guests.

The Tremont House shelters 1,000 people and gave three meals to 3,300 people yesterday.

terday.

THE SALE OF TICKETS

was briskly carried on at the hotels last evening. In the early hours \$15 was demanded of a Triburz reporter by a member of the Second Regiment drum corps, at the Tremont House, while later the same reporter was pressed to buy a ticket at \$3, the lowest price which tickets reached. At the Republican Convention in June, tickets commanded about the same prices for single days, and as there were 90,000 tickets issued at this time as compared with 10,000 then, it shows the strength of the visiting crowd here now to terday.

be much greater than it was then, to the law of supply and demand.

PLEASURE PILERIMS IN COUNCIL.

Out of the membership of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, K. T., Allegheny City, Pa., and invited friends two pilgrimages have been made to Europe. These pilgrims meet annually under the name of the "Crusaders' Association of Allegheny, Commandery," Knights Templar. This Association held their sixth annual meeting yesterday at the Sherman House. A very pleasing meeting it was, too, as friendly greetings went round and round and many a good joke was told of this and that "Crusader."

The annual election for officers resulted as follows: Michael Riley, President; Dr. J. L. Acomb, Vice-President; Judge John Heath, Treasurer; A. M. Rambo, Secretary; James A. Sholes, W. A. Short, D. W. Semple, Executive Committee.

It was decided to hold the next annual reunion at Columbia, Pa., in September, 1881. A committee was appointed on making a pilgrimage to the Dominion of Canada.

AMILD KICK. PLEASURE PILGRIMS IN COUNCIL.

A committee was appointed on making a pligrimage to the Dominion of Canada.

A MILD KICK.

One of the little hitches in the arrangements made by the Committee cropped out last night when the Exposition Building was besieged by a crowd of hungry Templars, who were not in dancing costume, and who presented little coupons instead of the regular black ticket of admission. They organized an indignation meeting on the spot and, hungry as they were, first proceeded to denounce every one connected with the management, from first to last. It appears from their statements that the Floor Committee, or some other of the Grand Committees, saw fit to summarily remove the dining-tables in the north end of the building, and to make no provision for the entrance of the diners other than as guests at the soirée musicale et dansante. The Knights had paid for a supper, and there was no supper to be got, nor was there any apparent method by which they could get their money back. The angry Knights formed a very numerous and very unamiable crowd about the doors, but were forced to take their chances in the down-town restaurants or dance on an empty stomach. The black coat and gilt trappings covered many an aching void last night.

FIRES.

AT EUREKA, NEV. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The report is received that the Town of Eureka. Nev., is again being destroyed by fire, the conflagra tion taking about the same course as that of 1879. Already half the town is said to be in

A dispatch from Eureka says: At 10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the east side of Main street, south of the Odd-Fellows' building. It spread rapidly, and traveled over substantially the same ground as the great fire of a year ago. The loss i even more, as the buildings were better and newer. The fire extended south on Main street to Gold street, and swept everything to the northward. The wind was blowing a gale. Among the promi-nent buildings and institutions de-

nent buildings and institutions destroyed may be mentioned the following:
Man's brewery, Leader printing office, Odd-Fellows' building, Jackson House gutted, but standing; International Hotel, theatre, and all intervening buildings, Samuel Paxton & Co.'s bank, Pickard & Foley's building, and Jack Perry's corner.

It is impossible to form any estimate of the losses, but the amount must be about \$1,000,000. All of the private residences on Spring, Buel, and Paul streets, north of the Episcopal Church, were consumed. There can be no doubt that many families are left destitute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., says: The telegraph office which was burned out has opened at a railroad depot almost a mile from town. The heat, dust, and cinders in the burnt district are almost unbearable. The fire is a larger one than that of a year ago. The Datty Leader is a total loss. People in the burnt section are greatly discouraged. Many were still in debt from the last fire. It is a heavy loss on the town.

IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—The Yaeger Flouring Mill on Twenty-first street, between Market street and Clarke avenue, the larges and costliest establishment of the kind in the city, having twenty run of burrs, took fire at 10:30 to-night and is now a mass of ruins. A row of two-story brick residences opposit was badly damaged, and some small houses adjoining the mill on the ward to the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on which were several coal and box cars. Some of these were also destroyed. The loss cannot be given at this

The loss cannot be given at this writing, but it will be heavy. The probabilities are that the mill and contents are well insured. The mill was in operation, and the fire is said to have caught from overheated machinery.

About an hour later the old skating-rink, a very large wooden building on Nineteenth street, extending from Chestnut to Pine, took fire, and was entirely consumed. The loss on this is not known at this writing.

The mill was built about three years ago, at a cost of \$200,000, since when some \$50,000 in improvements have been added. Insured for \$285,000, in from eighty to ninety Companies, mostly Eastern and foreign.

The rink was owned by Col. Charles S. Hunt, and was used as a riding-school and for artillery drill. The building was of little value, and the contents not worth much.

NEW YORK.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Greenback party met in State Convention to-day. Temporary organization took place in the afternoon session. At a late evening session James Wright was made Permanent Chairman. At a little before 1 o'clock it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report to-night, and the Convention adjourned.

AT SAVANNA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trouns.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 17.—The extensive machine-shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Savanna caught fire on Sunday night and wars totally destroyed Sunday night and were totally destroyed. But for the most strenuous efforts on the part of the citizens the depot would also have been burned. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

AT GLENDALE, O. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—About midnight the Cincinnati Fire Department sent an engine to Glendale, fifteen miles distant, to assist in extinguishing a fire. The report of the conflagration is meagre, but it is known that seven buildings are burned, about a square from the depot. Loss estimated at \$15,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Fire in the Empire Oil-Works at Long Island City caused a loss of Sec. 005.

NEW YORK FIGURES.

Pigures Showing the Custom-House Business in That City During the Year Ending June 30, 1880. Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Collector Merritt to-

Following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports at this port: 1878. Exports.
1879. 351,818,620
1870. 351,198,725
1880. 400,256,712
The following is a comparative sof the entrance and clearance of this port:

PRESIDENTIAL

Democratic Split in New The York Still Wide Open.

Increasing Confidence of Repui lican Victory in That State

Call for a National Republican Chi Convention at Indianapolis

NEW YORK. THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT WIDE OPER Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The regular mocracy had a meeting to-night to consider what action to take in reference to the cal of the Tammany Committee for a State Convention, recently issued for the nomina-tion of a Chief Judge. While no action on the matter was taken this evening the members of the regular committee felthat they will be compelled to issue a call for a Convention also. An effort will be made to induce the Tammany Democratic withdraw their call, but it is have withdraw their call, but it is hard. Iy expected that they will succeed. It appears that the holding of the Convention was resolved upon to force the regulars to reorganize the State Central Committee so as to give the Tammany crowd a representation on the Committee. This will not be done, but in self-defense, it is believed they will be compelled to assemble in a Convention also. The split between the Democratic faction of New York City is therefore still unhealed. Mr. John Kelly says he was not consulted in relation to the call issued, and had nothing to do with it

INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC ABGUMENT. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. Goshen, Ind., Aug. 17.—One of the later converts to the Democracy is a colored barber of Goshen, who was wheeled into line at South Bend Saturday last as one of the "opening guns" of the campaign in Isdiana. The facts connected with his corression are these: A Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court and a candidate for the State Senate, knowing that the colored gen-tleman, B. T. Talbot, had some ability as speaker and had spoken before the Re-lican Club early in the campaign, un took to prove to him that Abral Lincoln was not an Abolition rather an enemy of the colored people. Having made this sufficiently clear to him the next thing was to convince the gentle man that it was his duty to deliver twenty man that it was his duty to deliver twenty five speeches on the subject during the Indiana campaign. This was not to be accouplished by legal arguments alone, but the promise of \$15 a night was sufficient, and so Mr. Talbot is now masquerading as a Democratic orator, whose one argument is that provided by his able legal advisers. It is not possible to tell at this early day just how much this argument is going to damage the Republican party in Indian, but it would seem that \$15 a night is a bit price for a small whistle.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS. NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—The follow ing call for a National Republican Club Covention has been issued here, and will be sent to the Chairman of every Republican Candidate of the Chairman of the paign Club in the United States:

paign Club in the United States:

Headquarters Young Men's Revenious Club of Indland, Aug. 17, 1880.—Dans Sin: For the purpose of promoting the organization of Republican Clubs, and of increasing their nembership and influence, it has been decided to all a National Republican Club Convention to meet in the City of Indianapolis on Monday, the Bild day of Saptember, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. This Convention has been decided upon after insture deliberation and consultation with rentimen connected with the club organization of the several States, and with the Chairmon of the Republican Central Committees of a majority of the Northern States. Each organized Republican Club, Young Men's Republican Club, or Garfield and Arthur Can.psig. Club, is sequested to send one delegate to the Convention with credentials properly certifying him to be a member of the Club he represents, signed by the President or Secretary of the Club. Importance demands that all inquiries for information and other communications relating to the Convention and other communications relating to the Convention should be addressed to Thomas

the Convention should be addressed to Thoma M. Nichol, Indianapolis, Ind. JOHN O. HARDEST, President Y. M. R. C. of Indiana. CHARLES F. ROBINS, Secretary,

LOCAL POLITICS. EVANSTON REPUBLICANS.

The Young Men's Republican Club meth the Town Hall Monday evening, and the following officers were elected: President Park Webster; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Pipa and Robert Freeman; Secretary, George Ide; Treasurer, Hugh Gamble. An executive committee of nine was elected. The club will meet again Saturday evening in the same place, when something will be done about suits. It is contemplated to form the club into a marching company. About one hundred names have already been signed to the constitution.

NOTES.

CONFIDENT AS TO NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, has arrived here after quite an extended tour through New York State. In the course of his trip he has visited the counties which give the Republican majorities, and he gove that it is the arriving of joritles, and he says that it is the opinion of the Republican leaders everywhere that the State will certainly give a majority of 25,000 for Garfield and Arthur, unless there shall be some monstrous frauds in New York City. Mr. Reed did not find a single ex-R soldier who intended to vote for Hancock; yet the Democrats everywhere claim that a large number of the New York Union

soldiers will vote for Hancock.
Gov. Fenton, of New York, who is stopping here for a day or two, says that there seems to be no doubt but the Republicans will carry New York. has agreed to make his first speech in the campaign at Cincinnati on the 80th into This will be one of a series of speecher Ohio. In his opening address he will sent the reasons, from a financial politice, why the people of the country should not intrust their interests to the Democraty.

party. CLAMORING FOR MONEY.

The Democratic political charioteers determined to exact a tribute of \$20,000 the business men of this district, to assist the Hancock campaign. A large contion is expected from W. W. Corcoran, gave \$25,000 to Tilden's cause.

TRAIN VOTE. A vote taken on the Michigan Southern train yesterday morning between here and Laporte resulted: Garfield, 250; Hancock, 185; Weaver, 15; Neal Dow, 2.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

S. R. Nublett, a talkative boarder in a house at No. 177 West Ohio street, recently succeeded in getting himself into trouble in a somewhat peculiar manner. He told the other boarders so repeatedly how, about three years ago, he had brutally and cruelly musdered a negro, that the gawls finally believed it, and they gave Mr. Nublett the most fearful character. Finally, some overofficious person called the attenof the police to the man, and they speedly arrested Nublett and jailed him as a criminal. A telegram to Kentucky elicited the information that no such crime ever occurred there, and Nublett was therefore released. He is new anxiously inquiring why he was treated thus.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A St. Helens dispatch says the residence of Mr. Richtwagon, two miles from the town, was found in ashes this morning, and the remains of the occupant in the ruins. Nothing is known regarding the circumstances.

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WASHING
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A Tramp Brutally Stoned to Death Near Pittsburg Yesterday.

Five Murders in St. Louis Within the Brief Space of Forty-eight Hours.

Reward Offered in Boston for the Detection of Troublesome Incendiaries.

THE BATH TRAGEDY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Bath tragedy, which has created such a sensation ughout New York State, continues to attract great interest. Parkhurst was a young lawyer, and his victim, Miss Howell, was a school-teacher. They were clandes tinely married several years ago, but the family of the young lady caused a separation. Both moved in high cial circles at Bath, although for some time past Parkhurst has been drinking heavily. It is supposed that on Saturday, when he succeeded in getting her to go into the hotel parlor, that they talked matters over; that he wanted her to go West with him. Refusto do so he shot her, and then killed himself. The Coroner's inquest began to-day, and in addition to the evidence the following letters

The Coroner's Inquest, began, to-day, and insiddition to the evidence the following letters
were read.
GER GROYE, Sunday p. m., Aug. 9.—My
DEARST WILL: You will be disappointed if I tell
you that it would not be best for you to come on
Tuesday. I am afraid to risk it again. Mr. Ely
same within one of walking down there
to find me, and I fairly tremble
when I think that Mrs. Crane
might do the same. They can see
the barn from the grove. I shall be home on
Thursday. I think, certainly on Friday, and
then I can see you with comparative safety.
However, if you think safe, come, darling. I am
only too happy to have you. I am writing this
very hastily; have come to my room to
take a nap. I made it all right when
I reached home the other day by merely telling
the truth; however, not all of the truth. I have
a slight headache to-day, and the weather being
so warm doesn't help it any. You must have
had a fearful hot task, dear. Were you
meited, and did you think that, as the
French say, "the game was not worth
the undle." It made me happy to see you,
dearest, if but for a minute. I must not write
say more, dear, for I have been absent from my
darling, with worlds of love. FANNIE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—My Own DARLING: I
did not write yesterday because I did not know
from what you told me but that you would be Saturday, Aug. 14.—My Own Darkling: I did not write yesterday because I did not know from what you told me but that you would be home in the afternoon before my letters could reach you. You said in your letter which I received Wednesday that you would not see me again in a month. I leave here for Chicago tonight. Darling, if I can see you before I go. I can't go without seeing you. It is bad enough to be under the necessity of going at all. Will you see me to-night, dearest, my darling, and give me a good-by kiss to cheer me on my way? If you consent, meet me on No. 1. I shall wait for you all the afternoon and evening. Yes, wait till you do see me, for I cannot go without a bon voyage and good-by kiss from you. I will explain everything that may seem strange to you in this determination when I see you. I must see you, darling. You will not be so cruel as to send me away without. If you do not grant my request I shall be in despair, for it may be six months or a year, perhaps, before I can see you again. Will you do as I want you to just this once, dearest? En Parkmussr.

To his uncle he wrote:

to just this once, dearest? ED PARKHURST.

To his uncle he wrote:

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—Dear J. F.: When you get this I shall have perpetrated the last and crowning disgrace upon you. I shall be a self-murderer. I am desperate and do not know what to do. I do care for you, J. F., aithough I have been ungrateful to you. I do not wish to reproach you, but if you had talked to me more and kindly, I would have been better able perhaps to withstand tempration. I cried all last night and might before thinking how badly and ungratefully I have treated you. I can't tell why I did it, but believe me now, for a man does not lie when he looks death in the face, that I have cared for you; I would have laid down and dwed for you to save you suffering or pain; but I could not tell you so when I had been bad and disregarded our wishes so many times. I don't know why I did it; I was always sorry afterwards. I know that you are incensed against me bitterly, but will forgive me, and tell mother, that if I have been wicked I al-I know that you are incensed against me bitterly, but will forgive me, and tell mother, cour mother, that if I have been wicked, I always loved her, and tell her if you can that I have been more weak than wicked. I can never tell whether you forgive me or not, but it is the last request I shall ever make of you. Will you refuse it to a dead man? If I could see any other way I would not do, this, but I can't. You sill not want my good-by or my letter, but I am't help sending it.

MUSTICE CHEATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—A curious case is on hand under a conviction in Cincinnati of an officer of elections for tampering with, or allowing others to tamper with, a hallot-box after the close of the polls. The defendant, one Clarke, an Alderman, was sentenced about a year ago to a year's imprisonment and a fine. After serving twentyseven days, Justice Strong, then on vacation in the Catskills, heard an application for a seven days, Justice Strong, then on vacation in the Catskills, heard an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and released Clarke on ball to await a hearing at the fall term of the Supreme Court. Last March the Court refused the writ and entered an order that Clarke be remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. Clarke, on being informed of the action, applied to the President for pardon, and set for the President for pardon and set for the President for pardon and set for the President for the court in his papers, and said that he was then awaiting marisonment for the rest of his term. Since this this he has been at large and attending the meetings of the City Council in his official capacity, and voting on matters of public concern, although under sentence for a grave crime. The officers of the Deartment of Justice in Cincinnati declare that they cannot act without formal notice of the action of the Supreme Court from its officers. The latter say such notice is never ent by the Court in a particular case unless asked for, and in this one no request has ter arrived. Further, they say the case is sidd that the annual volume of court reports sout with the argument and the opinion and order of the Court in the case is sidd that the annual volume of court reports sout with the argument and the only one the seems to have no doubt of what ought to happen to him is the defendant, who, in Appling in the matter, and the only one the seems to have no doubt of what ought whigh in the matter, and the was then extend in the part of the Court in the case practically been out without bail, as he was only builed to await final action by the Supreme Court.

INCENDIARISM.

Berry, Aug. 17.—The Boston Common Council effered to-day a reward of \$1,000 for the details of any person setting incending fires within the city limits. The city has been excited by has been excited by frequent fires lately. Pieces of combustible material already ments of stores through open doors, or where whole was the been broken for the purpose. The latest case was this forencon, when a ple of shingles in the lumber-yard of W. H. shapedee was found on fire. Investigation dumistakable evidence that an incendary had been at work. In a quantity of shavings was found snugly deposited a bundle of rags well soaked with kerosene.

A BRUTAL ACT.

A BRUTAL ACT.

Directs Directs to The Chicago Tribuna.

Pittseune, Pa., Aug. 17.—One of the most butal murders ever known here occurred any this morning near Agnew Station, a twiniles down the Onio River. An old man, supposed to be a tramp, plucked a much of grapes from a vine on the premises if a widow. The act was witnessed by a may of six or seven railroad laborers; who, ha spirit of devilitry, started in pursuit of the offender, hurling a shower of stones at him they ran. To escape his pursuers the did man jumped into the river and the middle of the stream. The railroad man continued to shower stones upon him as he sum, one of them striking and partly dishing him. His struggles were witnessed in the stream of the direct of the stream of the st

him the old man disappeared, and was seen no more. The brutal affair caused great excitement, and the Coroner has gone down to investigate the case. None of the railroad gang has been arrested, but all of them will probably be in custody before morning, if they can be found. The man's pursuit by the railroad men, his struggle in the river, and his death were witnessed by several influential people. They are much censured for not interposing to save the unfortunate creature.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—The fifth murder that has been committed here, or in the im-mediate vicinity, in the past forty-eight hours occurred on the street opposit 636 South Fifth street, about 6:30 this evening. It appears that yesterday the barkeeper at the saloon of William Johnson, corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets, had a difficulty with Charles Seibert, a blacksmith, and ordered out of the house. To-night Johnson and Siebert met on Fifth street. Some angry words passed about the matter, and Johnson drew a pistol, but before he got the weapon cocked Seibert drew a self-cocker and fired three shots at Johnson, one of which passed through him just above the right nipple, inflicting a wound from which he did to flicting a wound from which he died a few minutes after. Selbert was arrested.

LOUISIANA New ORLEANS, Aug. 17.-Martin Nolan John Crowley, and Aleck Giles, alias French, have been arrested charged with the murder and robbery of Michael Mead in Algiers, on the night of the 15th of March

Jules Richard, formerly a drummer in the Jules Richard, formerly a drummer in the Thirteen Infantry, said to be a deserter, shot Marie Condeau, who had refused to marry him. He entered a parlor where the lady was seated, drew a pistol and fired. The ball entered the young lady's head near the ear and came out at the mouth. The wound is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Richard then cut his throat.

TOOK HIM AWAY. FORT SCOTT, Kas., Aug. 17.-About 2 o'clock this morning some fifty men rode to the jail here, called up Sheriff. Rucker, and, on the pretext of having a prisoner for him, induced him to unlock the jail. They then seized the Sheriff, locked him in a cell, took out Thomas Wadkins, confined for horsestealing, and departed, since when no trace of the party or Wadkins has been discovered. One theory is Wadkins has been lynched; another is the mob were his friends and took this means to rescue him.

FOUGHT THE SHERIFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Mrs. George D. Bryant, a divorced woman, attacked Sheriff Van Vechten with a hatchet this after noon while he was removing a piano from her house. In settling matters between herself and husband the Court granted her a certain sum of money and gave him the plano. She fought the Sheriff and his Dep-uty furiously, but was finally disarmed. The Bryants are wealthy.

EMBEZZLEMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 17.—The bondsmen of W. H. Harrison, defaulting Circuit Clerk of this county, who was sued at the March term of the Court for \$2,000 shortage in his accounts, settled the matter to-day by paying the money to the Court. The suit was with-drawn. There are two criminal cases now pending in the Circuit Court against Harri-son for embezzlement, but he has skipped for parts unknown.

SAFE ROBBED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 17.—Burglars entered the safe of Meyer & Wachner's brewerv last night and stole \$300 cash from it. Thieves also entered every dental office in the city, but obtained nothing, excepting \$10 worth of gold leaf from that of Dr. Wilson.

WAR OF THE BROKERS.

A Transaction Resulting in a Kick-

Ing and a Police-Court Appearance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—William Heath & Co., of No. 19 Broad street, and H. Kennedy & Co., of No. 11 Broad street, are two of the most prominent brokerage firms connected h the Steck Exchange. About the m of June the latter concern issued a lot of "spreads" on Eric consolidated second mortgage bonds, aggregating \$500,000. Soon afterward William Heath & Co. purchased on the market one of these double privileges afterward William Heath & Co. purchased on the market one of these double privileges on \$50,000 of the bonds for account of one of their customers. The privilege was dated June 18, and gave the option of calling the bonds at 85 or delivering them at 60 at any time within sixty days after date. The consideration paid for it was \$1,500. As is usual, in one corner was written, "This contract expires at 1:45 p. m. on Aug. 15, 1880." It happened that Aug. 15 was Sunday, and, according to custom, William Heath & Co. should have "put" or "called" the bonds on the Saturday previous. The matter was overlooked until 10:10 o'clock on Monday morning; then Mr. Charles E. Quincy went to H. Kennedy & Co.'s office with instructions to explain the oversight, and ask whether he should deliver the bonds that day. The market price had meantime risen to 1004, showing a not profit to William Heath & Co.'s customer on the transaction of \$1,250. Mr. Hewey Kennedy refused to rectify the oversight, and an altercation followed, in which each called the other a liar. Kennedy finally kicked Quincy out of the office into the street. Quincy got out a warrant and had Kennedy taken to the Tombs Police Court, followed by a large crowd of brokers in carriages and on foot. The trial of the case was posptoned until to-morrow. The affair created a great deal of excitement on the street, where both parties are well known.

THE PORK SQUEEZE.

A Cincinnati Dealer's Version of the

Chieago Corner.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.-Mr. Truman B. Handy, a prominent Cincinnati pork merchant, who has just returned from an inveschant, who has just returned from all investigation of the Chicago pork ring, gives the following result of his inquiries: "The pork market has been cornered for about three weeks by the sale of options for future delivery. The Armonrs own nearly all the pork in the United States. They own all in Cincinnati, and all in our house. Associated with them are some New house. Associated with them are some New York parties. Having boughtit, they will sell it, for instance, to be delivered in August. Now, or the 1st of September, the Armours call on the party to deliver the pork. He cannot do it except through the Armours. There are men in Chicago and everywhere who sell pork to be delivered in August. When the 1st of September comes round they have got to deliver that pork to the man who has bought it, or else make recompense. The Armours hold options for 400,000 barrels of pork. I don't suppose there are more than 100,000 barrels of pork in Chicago. There are about 10,000 barrels here, and only about 150,000 barrels here, and only about 150,000 barrels in the whole country. When the time comes for the partles to deliver the pork to the Armours they cannot do it. The Armours can make them pay what they please, even to \$25 a barrel. They will have to pay the difference between the price asked and what they have sold it at." house. Associated with them are some New

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—The body of an aged lady named Swain was yesterday taken from the Wabash & Erie Canal. In early evening Mrs. Swain was seen walking backward and forward on the bridge span-ning the canal, with a prayer-book in her hand. To a lad who crossed the structure she said that she had a mind to jump into she said that she had a mind to jump into the water, and the lad so reported; but no attention was paid to his statement. She failing to return, search was made, and her body found in the canal. The old lady had for a number of years kept house for her son. The latter was married a couple of weeks ago: and, although efforts were made to render the home pleasant for the mother, she seemed to become melancholy. It is supposed that the fact that she was a devout Catholic, while her son's wife was a Protestant, weighed upon her mind until her reason gave way. Special Durpatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—A horrible suicide
occurred here to-day. Mr. John M. Lytie,

who came here from Pittsburg recently with his wife to reside with his stepson, Edward Johnston, of the firm of Steele & Johnston, Omaha, oil and glass house, went into a grove in the western part of the city and shot himself in the head with a shotgun. His head was shattered to pieces, nothing remaining except the lower jaw. The deceased was 45 years old. He had been gradually losing his health, and his mind was becoming impaired. His act is attributed to temporary insanity.

CASUALTIES.

CRUSHED AND DROWNED.
Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—Yesterday afternoon during a heavy rain Willie Copely, aged 9, while running home was caught by a plank sidewalk which had been piled against a fence to allow the grading of the street, and which was blown over on him. He was drowned underneath it in two feet of water. His mysterious disappearance was explained this afternoon by the accidental discovery of his body under the fallen sidewalk.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM. INDIANOLA, Fla., Aug. 17 .- W. S. Hopham, the only survivor of the schooner Ouida, re-ports that the vessel capsized off Padre Island Thursday night. Capt. J. A. Howard, United States engineer, lately in charge of the harbor improvements at Sabine Pass, and Patrick Powers, a sailor, were drowned. He also reports that the schooner Laurel went ashore and Capt. McCall and four men were lost: also that the schooner Welcome and another, name unknown, are bottom-up on another, name unknown, are bottom-up on Mustang Islands. All hands supposed to be

EATEN BY RATS. ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 .- A man named McGowan, while in a drunken stupor, was so terribly eaten by rats last night, near this city, that he will die. He was ordered from a saloon, and, going to an old ice-house near a butcher-shop in the suburbs, went to sleep. He was awakened by the swarm of hungry rats who infested the old building, and it is sure he will die.

THE MAY'S LANDING DISASTER. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Coroner to day began inquiry into the cause of the death of the nine persons who died here from injuries received in the May's Landing disaster of a week ago. The testimony is similar to that given at the investigation at May's Landing.

SERIOUSLY HURT. READING, Pa., Aug. 17,-Hiester Clymer received a severe fracture of the right arm to-night by the overturning of a carriage. His mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who ac-companied him, escaped with few bruises,

POLITICAL.

IOWA. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 17 .- The Repub lican Congressional Convention for the Eighth District of Iowa resumed its session in this city to-day. The vote early in the and stood as it stood Saturday.—54 for Sapp, 30½ for Anderson, 18¾ for Hepburn, and 9 for Stone. In the afternoon Col. Hebburn took the floor, and, in an eloquent speech, which was loudly applauded, withdrew his name as a candidate. Judge J. R. Reed, the Hon. J. W. Chapman, L. F. Young, and J. W. McDill were voted for, but the fact was without special significance. Anderson at one time special significance. Anderson at one time received 19 votes, Stone 40, and Hepburn, who was voted for as before his withdrawal, 41. Col. Sapp received 54 on almost every ballot. After balloting 147 times, making 820 ballots in all, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 17.—It is reported that Judge D.J. Pulling, of the Third Circuit, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Oshkosh District against the Hon. Gabe Bouck, the pres ent incumbent. In anticipation of Pulling's selection, candidates for the vacant Judge-ship are springing up all over the Circuit, Dodge County alone being prepared to furnish its full quota in that line.

MICHIGAN. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 17 .- The Repub lican County Convention to-day nominated Joseph S. Jacobs for State Senator; Erastus Gilbert, Register of Deeds; E. B. Clark, Clerk: William E. Depew for Representa-tive; Frank Emerick, Prosecuting Attorney; J. Fitzmaier, Treasurer; and W. J. Yeckley. Sheriff. KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—The Demo-cratic Convention for the Seventh, or Ashland, Congressional District met in this city to-day and renominated by acclamation the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn as the Democratic candidate for Congress. This nomination is equivalent to an election.

ощо. CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.-The Democrats of the Third District, in Convention at Glasgow, nominated John W. Caldwell for reclec-tion for Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA. PITTSTON, Pa., Aug. 17.—The Republicans have nominated Joseph A. Scranton for Con-Grambersburg, Pa., Aug. 17.—H. F. Fisher has been renominated by the Republicans for Congress.

A Case in Detroit Developing Much

Rottenness.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—A case showing

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

the rottenness of the divorce business was brought to light here to-day. On June 1 a bill for divorce was filed in the Circuit Court by Rebecca Simons against David W. Simons, on the ground of extreme cruelty, etc. In due time an answer was put in by the defendant. The case was referred for testimony to Commissioner Randall, who reported that the allegations of the complainant were sustained, and on June 21, or just three weeks from the time of entering suit, a decree of divorce was entered in the from the time of entering suit, a decree of divorce was entered in the case. The case excited no particular interest, and only received brief mention by the press; but it has now assumed a sensational phase, and developments of an interesting nature are expected. This afternoon the solicitor for Mrs. Simons appeared with a petition in the Circhit Court praying that the case be opened and the decree of divorce set aside on the ground of fraud. Mrs. Simons alleged that suit was commenced and divorce obtained through collusion and connivance between herself and husband, that the case was carried on at his expense, he paying counsel for both sides; that she was from time to time coerced by her husband, who threatened to cast her off penniless. He refused to give her any clothing or wearing apparel of any description, and compelled her to go to his regular solicitors and institute a suit for divorce; that he furnished her the witnesses; that she was worn out and harassed, and supposed the proceedings were for a separation merely; that she has since been compelled by him to obtain a Jewish divorce, and that she learned subsequently that his action and conduct were for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a divorce from her and marry again.

BOY DROWNED.

Frank Fortifer, 16 years of age, was drowned at 10:30 yesterday forenoon in the Illinois Central slip, near the mouth of the river. The body was recovered by U. L. Anderson, captain of the schooner Edna, and was subsequently taken to the Morgue by the police. The lad came to this city from South Chicago on the Edna last Saturday. He got into the yawl-boat without permission, and accidentally fell out of it. It is claimed that the deceased has an aunt living somewhere in this city.

Soren H. Sorenson, 26 years of age, a sail-or boarding at No. 258 Hubbard street, com-mitted suicide at 11 o'clock yesterday fore-noon by shooting himself in the forehead

with a large calibre revolver. Temporary insanity is believed to have been the cause. He left a note to the landlady of the house requesting her to write to his father his Denmark, to the effect that his son had died suddenly. He also called her attention to 550 in his trunk, which he wished her to use in defraying the funeral expenses.

OBITUARY.

HARVEY MORGAN. DIXON, Ill., Aug. 17.—Harvey Morgan, Esq., the oldest settler in this section of the State since Father Dixon's decease, died here last night, after a long and painful illness, aged 71 years. The announcement of Mr. Morgan's decease will, twaken in many an old settler reminiscences of olden times. Mr. Morgan for several years was Register of the Land-Office at this place under President Pierce, was the first Probate Judge of this county, and was continuously for twenty years a Justice of the Peace.

MISS MINNIE GORMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 17.—Miss Minnie Gorman, a most estimable young lady of this man, a most estimable young lady of this city, died this morning at 11 of typhoid dysentery. She was nighly respected and beloved by all who knew her. She will be buried to-morrow afternoon. The disease seems to be contageous, and several people have died therefrom. She leaves a mother, brother, and sister to mourn her loss.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.-Ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson died at his residence in Jefferson County last night, aged 68. Mr. Johnson ran for Vice-President on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas in 1860.

PROF. S. A. NEALE. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17.—Prof. Samuel A. Neale died yesterday at Frederick, Md., aged 55 years. The Professor was a member of the Faculty of Avery College, Allegheny City,

DR. BUCHANAN.

Suspicion that the Supposed Suletde Has Merely Left the Country. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 17.-It is possible that Dr. John Buchanan, when he jumped from the Camden ferry-boat at 1 o'clock this morning on her way from this city to Camden, sank and rose no more, but no one in this city save the Doctor's bondsmen believe that to by the case. He left the city with Dr. Van Dusen, ostensibly to go to Wenona and try to get some rest and relief from the mental strain to which he has been subjected since his arrest for using the United States mails to further bogus diplomatic business, and his subsequent frequent appearances in court on one charge after another connected with his traffic. He was to appear in the United States Court this morning to answer, and it had been agreed that bail should be forfeited if he did not appear. Just as the boat was passing through the channel between Ridgeway and Windmill Islands, which is hardly wide enough for two boats to pass each other, he threw off his coat, in which was found a copy of the Record, in which exposures had been made, and an incoherent letter without address, signature, or envelope, which was dated a month ago. The ferry employes say that he sunk at once, and the engineer of the boat, who happened to be a graduate of his college, but had forsaken the practice of medicine for the more honest (in his case) employment as engineer, was positive he had committed suicide. Four years ago, he had committed suicide. Four years ago, at the same spot, Buchanan had said to him when a passenger had jumped over and been drowned: "It's lucky it's not me, for I I can't swim a stroke."

On the other hand, nothing has been seen of the body, although the river has been dragged, and there has been no indication of suicide beyond jumping off the boat. His daughter is now remembered to have made particular inquiry as to the time of the

saicide beyond jumping off the boat. His daughter is now remembered to have made particular inquiry as to the time of the boats after midnight, the course, and rate of speed. His wife says also is sure that he is drowned, for he has once before within a fortnight tried to take laudanum, and he has had a paralytic stroke, and could not swim. His mother-in-law says she knows that he is drowned, and does not care whether he is or not. The theory is that he was picked up by a boat near at hand, and has escaped from the country. In the United States Court to-day Judge Butler said he could not take cognizance of newspaper reports, and could only delay the order of the forfeiture of bail upon an affidavit of the bondsmen that they thought him dead. Counsel said they believed he committed suicide, and an affidavit was furnished upon which the case was postponed until Thursday.

Buchanan graduated as Professor of the Eclectic College from an oil-cloth manufactory in this city, and has been engaged in the sale of bogus diplomas since 1858. In 1867 he got a charter for the American University and right to confer all syrts of degrees after attendance upon a certain course of he got a charter for the American University and right to confer all sorts of degrees after attendance upon a certain course of lectures. In 1872 legislative inquiry resulted in the forfeiture of the charter of the Eclectic Medical College, but Buchanan kept on until 1876, when he was indicted for criminal malpractice, and had to flee the city. He came back after that, and was unmolested until the enterprising authorities set about making out the case which has resulted so disastrously for him. He had sold thousands and thousands of diplomas, Doctors of Law and Doctor of Divinity as well as Doctor of Medicine. It was not until June 10 of this year that he was fairly caught and tried on a charge of using the United States mails for the furtherance of his frauds.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR STEAMERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—The steamer Charles P. Chouteau, Capt. William Thorwegan, left here to-night for New Orleans with electric-light attachments to facilitate and expedite the landing of the steamer and loading and discharging cargo at night. The lamps, two in number, one on each side of the boat, are attached to booms forty feet long extending at right angles with the hurricane-deck, and can be hoisted or lowered or swung round by light derricks. The lamps were tested to-night before the steamer sailed, and the levee and river were brillfantly illuminated several hundred feet. The lamps are 6,000 candle power each, and the lights so strong that the work of the steamer can be done as well and as quickly at night as in the day. expedite the landing of the steamer and load-

then the early-planted corn was drowned out, or the weeds got such a start as to render plowing useless. Many fields were ruined by the river-overflow; while the late-planted corn is in danger from the frost, and much of it was injured by drought.

LOCAL CRIME.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE THIEVES.

"Knucks," as well as Knights, had things their own way yesterday. The masses that turned out to view the procession as usual paid no heed to the repeated warning that private houses should not be left totally unguarded every fete day. The number of pickpockets and the amount of work they did was appalling, but the burgiars made great have in all sections of the city. Not a district was left untouched, and in many places the burgiars rified whole blocks, one house after the other. It was enough to make the policeman quail, but the policeman of the present day is not given to quailing,—he is given to decett, to suppressing burgiaries and all other sorts of crime, and then, poor deluded creature that he is, he thinks that because the public don't know how much crime there is, that he is doing as well as could be expected.

This is one side. There is, of course, another. If there has been plenty of crime it has been all of the milder sort, and the police have certainly done good service in bringing in as undeserving gang of viliains as were ever behind the bars of any prison at one time. It is quite probable that upon sifting them out when the time and opportunity presents itself they will find sufficient evidence to convict not one, but several dozen of them. Most all are locked up at the Armory, and, as there are fitzy-four registered there, it is fair to figure that for three days to come the police will furnish food for about seventy-five bad characters. Among the list are such notoricties as Thomas Keegan, Daniel Fenton, William Oririen, Andrew Weiss, Harry McGuire, Free Hubeck, Peter Lawier, Henry Webber, and William Ashley. A GREAT DAY FOR THE THIEVES

CLERICAL PECULATION. Charles North, an employé of J. V. Farwell & Co., is missing, and he leaves behind him much that should be explained. He has had charge of the paying of duties on imported goods for the firm, and Friday last it was discovered that he had been "raising" the receipts, and had there-by robbed his employers, to a certainty, of about \$560, while the possibilities are that the sum may be a great deal larger. His plan of operation, it appears, was to pay, for instance, \$50 to the Collector of Customs for duty on a lot of goods, and take his receipt for instance, \$50 to the Collector of Customs for duty on a lot of goods, and take his receipt, which he would "raise" to \$150 by prefixing the figure 1, and then he would collect the "raised" amount from the Cashier of the firm. He had entire charge of this branch of the business of his employers since January last, and that he was betraying the confidence reposed in him was only discovered by noticing the difference in the color of the ink he used in "raising" the receipts from that in which they were originally written. As soon as the discovery was made his attenuou was called to it, and, upon being pressed, he confessed his shortcomings, and took the first train for parts unknown, leaving behind him a young wife and numerous astonished friends. He is a young man, very respectably connected, but he is given the reputation of having been extrawagnat in dress, and of having outifivated numerous bad habits, in which his salary was inadequate to sustain him. A warrant for his arrest was sworn out Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18-1 a. m.-For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling barometer winds mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature, partly-cloudy weather and local

For the lower lake region falling barom eter. higher temperature, southerly winds, cloudy weather, with rain.

For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, stationary or ligher temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, slightly warmer, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

cloudy weather. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS, CHICAGO, Aug. 17. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather C:18a. m. 30.05 68 79 S. . 14 * Cloudy. 1 m. 30.05 69 15 S. W 12 Cloudy. 10:18a m. 30.05 69 15 S. W 12 Cloudy. 2 p. m. 20.05 85 65 W 11 Lt. rain. 9 p. m. 20.05 81 70 W 8 Pair. 10:18 p. m. 20.05 81 70 W 8 Cloar. 10:18 p. m. 20.05 81 70 W 8 Cloar.

	-	Section in the	100,'Aug. 17-1	10:19	D. III.
Stations.	2:18	10: 18 p. m.	Wind	R'n	With
Albany	75	66	8. gentle		Clear.
Alpena	06	67	S., fresh		Clear.
Soise City	87	76	N., gentle		Fair.
breckinridge	80	77	W., fresh S. E., fresh		Thring.
Sufficio	170	73	S. E., fresh		Cl'dy.
BITO	190	81	S. W., gentle. S., fresh		Clear.
heyenne		69	S., fresh		Clear.
hicago		79	W., gentle		Clear.
Incinnati		78	B. fresh		Fair.
leveland	80	(3)	W., brisk	.87	H. rain
avenport	1 22	79	W., brisk N. W., light		Clear.
enver		77	S. E., Drisk		Fair.
Jes Momes		76	8. W., fresh		Clear.
etroit		60	S. W., gentie.	OR.	
odge City		77	B. gentle		Clear
buluque			S. Sensie		
Juluth		71	8 W light		Cl'dy.
rie		73	S. W., light S., brisk		Cl'dy.
		68	W W fresh	****	Clone.
decanaba		81	S. W., fresh., E., gentle		Clear
ortGibsob		75	Franch	****	Clear.
rand Haven		19	S., fresh S., gentie	****	Cienr.
ndianapolis		75	S. gentie	.40	Puir.
eokuk		84	S. E., gentie.		Clear.
a Crosse		77	8., fresh		Clear.
eavenworth		86	8., fresh		Clear.
ouisville		18	S., fresh		Fair.
dadison		76	8. W., gentle		Clear.
darquette		61	W., gentle	****	Clear.
demphis		77	S. W., light	****	Fair.
lilwaukee		74	S. W. Iresh.		Clear.
ashville	190	77	E. light S. E. light		Clear.
lew Orleans	88	82	S. E., light		Clear.
orth Platte	97	80	Brisk		
maha	86	79	S., fresh		
BW880	78	67	8. fresh		Clear.
ioche	1	62 -	S., fresh		Fair.
ittsburg		73	S. H., fresh.,		Cl'dy.
ort Huron		65	E., gentle	.52	Cl'dy.
ochester	80	71	E. gentle S. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
ocramento	77	73	S., fresh		Cleur.
alt Lake City	86	63	S., fresh	.14	Thrn'g
andusky		70	S., fresh	.70	H. rain
an Francisco		66	W., fresh		Clear. Fuir:
hreveport		82	l'aim		Fuir:
pringfield		82	S., fresh		Fair.
L Louis		88	S. brisk		Clear.
L Paul		74	S. fresh		Thrn'z
oledo		71	S. fresh	1.23	Thrn's
		75	S., fresh S., brisk S., fresh S., fresh Culm	1 22	Fair.
icksburg Irginia City				-	
Vinnempoes		72	S. W., fresh.	****	Clear

Winnemucea.... 86 72 8. W., fresh..... Clear. INDIAN MARAUDERS.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 17.—The Tribune's Santa Fé special says: "The hostile Apaches after crossing the Rio Grande marched sixty miles into the interior and took their stand in the mountains of Seirra Craddein, where they are now. After crossing the river, the band kept a southwest course, and when about sixty miles from El Paso, struck the little Mexican Village of Santa Mario, where they killed two Mexicans and stole five head of horses. Col. Vallee has gone into Chi-huahua, but where his troops are is not known. They are probably on the track of the hostiles. The Beath of Stratford De Redeliffe.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Viscount Stratford de Red-cliffe (Sir Stratford Cauning), for many years British Ambassador to the Porte, is dead.

of the steamer can be done as well and as quickly at night as in the day.

GEN. GRANT AT DENVER.

DENVER, Colc., Aug. 18.—The reception to Gen. Grant concluded with a bunquet to night at the Glendon Hotel, at which about 200 guests were present. Grant spoke for some time, and with great threrest throughout. He expressed the greatest survey of the greatest survey of the greatest survey of the greatest survey. The great price with the progress of Denver, magnified its future, and the State's. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pitkin, ex-tior. Routh Scandor Hill, and the State's. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pitkin, ex-tior. Routh Scandor Hill, and the State's. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pitkin, ex-tior. Routh Scandor Hill, and the State's. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pitkin, ex-tior. Routh Scandor Hill, and the State's. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pitkin, ex-tior. Routh Scandor Hill, and the State's. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pitkin, ex-tior. Routh Scandor Hill, and the State's and the Hilmois, from Liverpool.

LoxDox, Aug. 17.—The Maine, from New York; Derian and Parthia, from Boston; and the Hilmois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

GOING INTO CAMP.

The Hibermian Rifle Regiment of this city for into camps at Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, which leaves the depot corner of Clinton and Carlon, and the Hilmois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Thoma. In the Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, which leaves the depot corner of Clinton and Carlon, arrived out.

INDIANA CROPS.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Thoma. In the Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, which leaves the depot corner of Clinton and Carlon, arrived out.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—While the derived the State of the Interests of digilization, with a contact of the passingly and the passing

with the Porte, and to a large extent guided its policy. Mr. Kinglake, who has narrated the struggle with dramatic power in his "Invasion of the Crimea," observes that the Turkish mind, as though yielding to fate itself, "used to bend and fall down before him." He encouraged the Sultan to resist the encroachments of Russia, and insured him the aid of England and France. He retired from the Turkish Embassy in 1858, upop a pension. He afterward took a frequent part in the debates of the House of Lords on questions of foreign policy, and during the last Russo-Turkish conflict he occasionally made public his views on that and kindred subjects. During his diplomatic caroer, he signed or concluded six conventions or treatics with various States, and was mainly instrumental in establishing the foundations of the Greek monarchy.

WAUKESHA.

Busy Times in the Village—The Read-ing-Room at the Silurian—Items. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 15.—"Life in your place must be one long holiday," was the remark of a recent visitor as he went from spring to spring, noticed the number of fashionable people driving or strolling leisurely about the streets, and watched the lights as they began to sparkle from every window of the Fountain House, and glimmer within Chinese lanterns at the grounds of one of the largest boarding-houses, when they were "lighting up" for a lawn-party. He was about right. As much health and happiness, and as many good times, can be pressed into a vacation here as at any other summer resting-place; for it is both quiet and fashionable,—an anodyne to the overwrought, a tonic to the debilitated and de-

It is harvest-time to the village people, and making hay while the sun shines involves work; so their holiday comes in the winter, after the visitors are gone; then it is that church socials, literary clubs, and dancing parties flourish.

"My husband just vegetates like an anima when he comes here," said a lady, at the springs, the other morning. We turned to observe an individual existing in a state so marvelous, and saw him calmly drinking mineral water. Hence we conclude that to vegetate like an animal is to drink min eral water. By carefully following this definition, problems that have puzzled the eral water. By carefully following this definition, problems that have puzzled the doctors may be solved, and a sound mind in a sound body evolved. As one's religion depends largely upon his digestion, these springs may be considered in the light of a moral benefit. Doubtless the large number of clergymen who have been here this summer will not only in a general way preach better sermons for their stay here, but will draw useful lessons for thirsty souls directly from these healing waters. Several seasons ago, a Chicago clergyman preached upon the theme after his return to the city; and his sermon was read with interest in the leading dailles the next day by those who still remained here.

Few places of the size are so thoroughly advertised as this. The Milwaukee Sentinel, News, and Evening Wisconsin have each a letter from here every day; while the Sunday Telegraph, of that city, and several Chicago papers, have a column and more weekly. The Milwaukee papers have somewhat the preference, as they come in the morning; but the appetite of an average springvisitor is as good for newspapers as for spring-water, and he is ready for a fresh sheet when the afternoon train brings the Chicago dailles.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other Northern papers, together with a number of Southern sheets, are on file in the reading-

The Chicago Tribune and other Northern papers, together with a number of Southern sheets, are on file in the reading-room at the Silurian Spring. This room, in the second story of the office, opening upon a balcony commanding a pretty view, and furnished with comfortable chairs, is really a delightful place to read the news. It is an attraction extended by Messrs. Anderson & Haslage, very generally appreciated by the guests.

Here, for the present, opposit political views seem buried in a watery grave. The daughter of the dead Confederate soldier flashes her bright eyes at the gallant Union officer, and the Southern aristocrat each day pledges the health of his Northern host in fresh spring-water, with never a hint of the party strife that will burn so fiercely next November.

Concerts at the Silurian Spring by the

November.
Concerts at the Silurian Spring by the Wankesha Cornet Band have been changed from Thursday to Saturday nights; concerts at Bethesda by Bach's Band, of Milwaukee,

at Bethesda by Bach's Band, of Milwaukee, occur the same evening.

Dr. Griffin, of Fond da Lac, President of the State Board of Health; Dr. Reeves, of Appleton, the Secretary; and Dr. Marks, of Milwaukee, visited the town some days since, and sanctioned the sanitary suggestions of the village authorities.

Mrs. Prof. Hyde and daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, and Mrs. Louis Falk returned to Chicago this morning, after a visit here of several weeks. The depot is a busy place now at train-time; the departures about balance the arrivals. Many are planning to be in Chicago this week.

The shipments of spring-water aggregate more than during any previous summer.

Dr. Healy, of Milwaukee, is to occupy the pulpit of the Congregational Church this morning, and will remain through the week, to give a course of Illustrated lectures on Paris, Italy, and the Holy Land, at the Opera-House. They will be quite a treat to Wankesha, and it is hoped will meet with a large patronage.

Not a few envious glances are cast toward

kesha, and it is hoped will meet with a large patronage.

Not a few envious glances are cast toward the brilliant sunflowers that ornament several of the yards in the village, and many of the young ladies are wearing a real sunflower in belt and hat: they are more conspicuous than ornamental,—but anything for the fashion.

"Cat-tails" for house-decoration are still more in favor. We heard of an illumination, not many miles away, where the torches that lighted the grounds were bunches of calamus dipped in kerosene. The mountain ash and the bittersweet berries are in their full beauty.

beauty.

Stored away in many a trunk that leaves the place are fossils, berries, ferns, and eattails. These, with several pounds of cheese and a bottle of spring-water, are trophies peculiar to a stay in Waukesha.

Q. Q.

From a private letter dated Aug. 1, 1880, from a leading business man at Fort Benton, Montana, to a gentleman in this city, we are permitted to make the following extract:

Montana, to a gentleman in this city, we are permitted to make the following extract:

"Fort Bentón has grown remarkably since you were here, in June, 1879. Her adobe and log buildings are being replaced with handsome brick business-houses and dwellings. The school-house is having a large addition put to it. A church will soon be built; the money is already subscribed. A large brick hotel is to be built by a joint stock company. The country is improving wonderfully,—filling up with a fine lot of men from the Northern and Western States. Cattle and sheep are ranging undisturbed where but a few short months ago the buffalo, deer, and antelope grazed, with nothing to make them afraid. Stock has been driven in from all sections. This year 750,000 pounds of wool finds its outlet by the Missouri River; and thousands of head of the finest beef-cattle in the world go by the same route to Bismarck, and thence to your city.

The resources of this country, adjacent to Fort Benton, the head of navigation on one of the grandest rivers in the world, are as grand as the river which flows from it. It is a stock country,—a farming country,—a mining country, etc.,—rich and exhaustless in all that can make apopulous and prosperous State. Montana will one day show results that will cause the eyes of the whole Nation to be turned to her in grateful admiration as the fairest of all the fair sisterhood of States, as well as the most fruitful. She will raise her own bread, produce her own meats, and send to her sisters of her abundance; and from her cold climate will come "golden fleeces" of the sinest wools,—enough to clothe whole States, as well as herself; and from her mines, a constant stream of gold and silver. Such are the resources of Montana; and, by patient and persevering industry, her citizens will build up a Commonwealth that shall grow stronger and wealthier with increasing years.

"Excuse me for intruding these thoughts and reflections on your attention; but I know you like to hear from all sections of the country, and s

Her Recollections of Long-Ago.
The Demopolis (Ala.) News tells the following story. "Our census enumerator reports a colored woman on Martin Rice's place 114 years old. Seeing that the did woman was proud of her age and her recollections of antiquity, he asked her some questions to the coloring Gen. Washington's horse and the Recolutionary War, all of which being satisfactorily answered, he said: 'Old lady, you must have beard the Roman Empire when it fell?' I don't backly member de circumstance you spoke of bow, but I heard a mighty rumblin' noise de yearde stars fell, and I spec it must a been dat. Thisses was constant failin' dat year, and if it fell in de Norin Carolina you bet your bottom rag, boney, I was dar.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

CURES Diseases, Pever de Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptynline in the Sallyn which converts the Starty and Supar of the food into Successes Wind and Supar of the food in the flucture. A deficiency in Ptynline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stemach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the formantation of food in prevented.

It must be the Market of the food in the stemach of the starty of the starty of the food in the stemach. It food in the starty of the st

CAUTION TO DRUCCISTS. Beware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ no traveling agents or runners to solicit trade from drag-

TESTIMONIALS. ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver. DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with Readach and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and attempth. No. 20 Eighth-st.

An Excellent Remedy. Belvidere. Boone Co. III. Feb. 6, 1879.

Belvidere. Boone Co. III. Feb. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP for some, me, and am perfectly satisfied with
the results. It Perifes the Blood, Restores Lost Appointe, Strengthens. the Nerves, Regulates the Storach and Bowers, and Relieves Rheumaism. I would
not be without it.

Mids. WESTFALL. Kidney Disease.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Compision and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrotula.

MARGARET CRISH. Third-Day Chills.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has oured me of the Third-Day Chills after all other medicines had failed.

MISS BROWN. Chills Cured. DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLIOUS STRUP speedily cures Chill, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuraigina.

All that It Is Recommended to Be. DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your Millish BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in beauth to give it a trial. Chills Cured,

Neoga. Cumberland Co. III.

Neoga. Cumberland Chilis for fourteen

months. and I tried almost everything, but without

effect until I commenced the use of your IS DIAM

BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually

cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefited the

rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor

since I have had your medicine in my hoas. I would

Pain in the Back. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your IND BLOOD SYRUP has cared me of Pain in the B it is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOO Dyspepsia and Indigestion. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your Hoblan BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsis. It is the best medicine I ever used.

Cure for Heart Disease. Teutopolis, Emingham Co., Ill.
DEAR SIR: Your great Indian BLOOD STRUP to
the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I
recommend it to all similarly afficied.
REN STALLINGS.

All that It is Recommended

Kanass, Edgar Co., ill.

Edgar Sir: I have used your excellent IRDLAN

BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past fire years,
and have always found is justes recommended. It is
the best family medicine ever used in my family.

MitS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benten, Frankin Co., Ill.

Dran Sir: This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOODSYNUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which
had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully
recommend it to all suffering humanity.

INSIA WITTINGTON. Por Neuralgia.

Danigren, Hamilton Co., Itt.

Dank Sin: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some
time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cared one
MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.

Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Eilloussess, and Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, and have used you Indian BLOOD STRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine.

THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Valuable medicine.

THOMAS TRIBUTE.

Never Pails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Ca., Ili.

DRAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Cramps in my stoumen and also for my
children, who were troubled with spasms, and in both
cases it effected a complete cure.

ELIZABETH METZE. An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, froquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sigh-Headache, Pain in the Bowles, and Chills, and I can safety
recommend its use to suffering humanity.

RHODA A. REED.

RHODA A. REED.

Recommends It to All.

Aurora Kane Co., Ri.

DRAR Str. I have used some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I tank it
is a good medicine to build up the system generally,
Would recommend it to all suffering from Beolitz,
J. W. MOON.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 20, 1879.

DEAR Sin: I cheerfully testify that your justly colobstated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satlefaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used
it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfastory results, and can therefore recommend its use to
all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-Headachs.

BARAH PENSY.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ili., May 18, 1819.

DEAR SHR: I was a great sufferer from Rireumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all.

ANNA VIESSENBERIL. A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, lake Co.

Dran Srr: I have used your great in Dlan St
SYBUP and have found it usequated as a Blood
flet, and take pleasure in recommending it as sa

Suppression of Menstruation.

C. L. PRATZ.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Bheridan, La Sallo Co. Ill.

DEAR STR: My daughter was a underse from Suppression of Menstruation, and after aboving under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allosathic and one Homeopathic—without relief, abo as Jayne's Allosative, the Chebaught mysel' of the Indian BLOOD SYRUP, and, reamants on the disease with which she sauction with the control of the Chebaught and the Chebaught of the Indian BLOOD SYRUP, and, remarks on the disease with which she sauction below the control of the Chebaught o

Penale Weakness
Pontiac, Livingston County, IR.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN SLOUD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel sike a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy.

RHODA BABBITT.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.

CHICAGO, ILL. VAN SCHAACE, STEVENSON & CO. W and W

FOREIGN.

The Indian Estimates Submitted to the House of Commons.

A Small Surplus Counted Upon the Present Fiscal Year.

Incidents Connected with the Pending Siege of Candahar.

The Albanians Ignore Instructions from the Porte, and Will Fight It Out.

A Large Increase in the Tide of Emigration from Liverpool.

Marked Scarcity of American Gold in the London Market.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Emigration returns from Liverpool for July show an increase of 1,000, compared with July, 1879. Thirteen thousand emigrants went to America. TOURISTS RETURNING.

All the cabins of the steamers now leaving Liverpool for New York, and for some weeks to come, are fully engaged. Addi-tional steamships will be run to accommo-

COLLISION IN THE MERSEY. A collision occurred in the Mersey to-day between the Dublin steamer Lanford and the steamer Baltic for New York. The Lanford sunk, but the passengers and crew were saved. The Baltic put back, and went to her dock for repairs.

M. and W. Collinson will stake £1,000 against a similar sum that Dr. Tanner will not fast forty days and forty nights, the brothers Collinson to watch him.

SCABCITY OF AMERICAN GOLD. LONDON, Aug. 17 .- It is stated that there are not any more American eagles here, and until New York exchange falls further, bullion is hardly likely to be exported unless it can be picked up in open market.

SUSPENDED. LONDON, Aug. 17.—Jonas Reis & Co., bankers, buillon merchants, and foreign exchange brokers, of Liverpool, have suspended pay-

THE INDIAN ESTIMATE.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, submitted the Indian estimates for the fiscal year 1880-781. The receipts are placed at £66,746,000; expenditures at £66,399,000; a surplus of £417,000, and showing a decrease of £1,000,000 on each side of the account as compared with 1879-780. In presenting the estimates the Marquis said: There would have been an aggregate surplus for the Afghan war. The time is approaching nearly, if it has not already been reached, when the productive works in India will no longer be a charge npon, but a source of revenue to, the country. The war expenses for the fiscal years 1878-779, 1879-780, and 1880'-81 in round figures are £14,000,000, and the cost of the frontier railway £4,000,000, making a total of £18,000,000. Deducting the supposed surplus of £1,000,000, it leaves a deficit of £7,000,000.

Lord Hartington severely denounced the negligence in preparing the war-estimates, and underestimating not only the expenses. THE INDIAN ESTIMATE.

Lord Hartington severely denounced the negligence in preparing the war-estimates, and underestimating not only the expenses, but the difficulties of the enterprise, on the part of the late Government. Of the deficit, he said, £3,500,000 remains to be covered this year. A loan has already been authorized for productive works, the proceeds of which are to be diverted to this purpose. It is also intended to reduce the drawings in India on home account about £1,000,000. If these measures are insufficient, the loan might be raised in India, but no addition to the Indian debt should be made if it is possible to avoid it.

The statement regarding the Imperial con-tribution to the war expenses of India must be deferred until the complete cost of the war has been fully ascertained. But the war was certainly the result of the Imperial poli-cy, and therefore assistance to India from Imperial resources is necessary.

ADELAIDE NEILSON.

THE ARTIST'S LAST HOURS. Paris, Aug. 17 .- Adelaide Neilson will no more delight us with her grace and talent. All that is human of her lies, or lay till a few hours ago, at the Morgue awaiting Christian so strange that for a moment it was whispered that she had been poisoned. Two persons were actually arrested on sus picion of complicity in the supposed crime. the whole affair, I am now in possession of all the facts connected with the closing scenes of the dead artist's brilliant and wayward life. Miss Neilson arrived at the Hotel Continental four or five days ago, accompanied by her chaperon and com-panion, Mrs. Goodall, and by a certain jeune er, not unknown in America, position in relation to the fair actress is not clearly defined. Let us call him her secretary. On Saturday afternoon Miss Neilson, a gentleman, and Mrs. Goodall took a hired carriage at the hotel and started for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne. On the way they dined, rather too well it seems, at the Café de La Paix. On reaching the Bois Miss

A CUP OF COLD MILK at the Precatlan, and was soon after indisposed. At 4 o'cleck she drove up to the restaurant Du Chalet, feeling very ill, and sked to be shown to a private room. A

asked to be shown to a private room. A couch was hastily improvised for her and a doctor named Monier was brought from Passy. Dr. Monier applied some mild external remedies, which appeared to relieve her, but as they did not master the attack, a messenger was dispatched for the ordinary doctor attached to the Hotel Continental, Dr. Gautillon by name. The latter used more vigorous measures, and among others, zertain pills. What these pills were is doubtful. The effect of them was to make the patient vomit profusely. When both the doctors left her she was feeling better. In the night, however, she was taken worse. Dr. Monier was again summoned at 3 o'clock. Half an hour afterward he arrived and found her, as at first he thought, calm and well. She was dead. Already

A CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
had been drawn up and signed by Dr. Gautilion, stating that the decease was due to
dropsy of the heart. In the morning the local
authorities were informed, and Dr. Manuel,
of Neullly, was called in to attest the death.
The suddenness and peculiar circumstances
of Miss Neilson's end awakened his suspicions, and the body was removed to the
Morgue to be examined. Meanwhile, for
precaution, Mrs. Goodall and the jeune
premier, who had not left the Chalet, were
arrested, or rather made prisoners on parole,
being allowed to return to their hotel. The
autopsy was made by Dr. Bronardel in the
morning at the Morgue. I have not yet seen
the medical report. Dr. Gautillon informs
me that he has just heard that it quite bears
out his own statement. Till anything is
proved to the contrary, then, it must be taken
for granted that Adelaide Neilson died of A CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

To-night I went to see the room in which the poor artist acted her last tragedy. It is a cabinet of the common pattern, furnished simply with a table, a few oak chairs, a mirror, and a green velvet divan, which was her deathbed. From the window you see a pleasant picture of bushy pines and placid water. "I shall not have this room used for a week," said the proprietor of the Chalet to me to-night. In a week Amy Robsart will have been forgotten. At the Morgue her body was claimed by an aged naval officer.

She will be buried in the Brompton Cemetery, London, at the end of the week. The DEOPSY OF THE HEART.

death to dropsy of the heart, accelerated by AFGHANISTAN.

QUETTAH, Aug. 17.—Letters inciting the Afghan tribes to rise have, been intercepted BOBEBTS' COMMAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Gen. Roberts has thirty days' supplies for the march to Candahar.

THE SIEGE OF CANDAHAR. LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Quetta announces that a messenger from Candahar has brought a letter from Gen. Primrose dated the 11th inst. The enemy had opened fire with Armstrong guns at a distance of 2,600 yards from the city. The damage so far is slight. In the morning a heavy musketry fire was opened at the walls from villages on three sides of the town. But few troops were wounded. There was water for the garrison for forty-five days. The exact strength of the garrison is 1.243 effective Europeans, 3,386 natives, and 382 sick. Gen. Primrose estimates Ayoob Khan's force at 10,000.

THE COUTTS-BARTLETT MARRIAGE. The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and young Bartlett has been post-poned for a fortnight. Bartlett to-day per-fected his naturalization as a British citizen.

RIOTING AT BELFAST. DURLIN, Aug. 17.—At Belfast yesterday rioting was renewed. Mounted police charged the mob, and twenty persons were arrested. Some houses were wrecked by the

TURKEY.

THE ALBANIANS OBSTINATE. SCUTARI, Aug. 17.-The Sultan has telegraphed the Albanians at Presrend that their pretensions cannot be conceded, and that they should act with prudence and not defy Europe, as they cannot have his help in case of conflict. The Albanians decided to persist in a revolutionary course.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. BUCHAREST, Aug. 17.-The relations between Roumania and the United States, based upon the provisional arrangements ore, are now completely established.

AMBASSADORIAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17 .- In compliance with the desires of President Hayes, the Sul-tan has decided to retain the Turkish Legation at Washington.

THE PARSONS MURDER.

Special Diseatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 17.—The Foreign Secretary of the American Board, the Rev. Dr. N. G. Clarke, on receiving on the 9th inst. official intelligence of the murder of the Rev. J. W. Parsons in Turkish territory, and the arrest of three of his murderers, immediately laid the case before Secretary Evarts, and urged energetic action on the part of the United States to secure the punishment of the assasins, in order that missionaries of the Board in the Turkish Empire may be guaranteed their safety. Secretary Evarts, under date of the 14th inst., replies that such action is already in progress and will have his earliest attention. THE PARSONS MURDER.

REPUSED ADMISSION. VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The new Governor appointed by the Porte at Prisrend was refused admission. All the Turkish functionaries have been dismissed. The Government tithes have been selzed. Twelve hundred well-armed Arnants have been dispatched from Prisrend to aid the Scutari Committee against Montenegro, which is also threatened with invasion by Ali Bey from Gusinie and Kolaschin.

GONE TO SCUTARL CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—Riza Pasha has left for Scutari to carry out the Convention. of April 18, which provides for the cession of Tusi.

RESERVE CALLED OUT. Intelligence from Sofia states the Bul-garian reserve has been called out.

THE EXISTING TROUBLE. ROME, Aug. 17.—The Fanfulla announces that the Itafian Government contemplated sending some men-of-war to Tunis as re-sponse to the dispatch thither of French men-of-war, but counsels of prudence prevailed. The Bey of Tunis firmly refuses to accede to the demands of the French Consul, and it is hoped France will withdraw her

claims.

Rome, Aug. 17.—The Diritto says while it is confirmed that two French ironclads have arrived at Tunis and the third is expected, the Bey has formally recognized the rights of the Rubattino Company and has resolved to the them. The Diritto adds: "We have respect them. The *Diritto* adds: "We have reason to believe France will not permit a demand being insisted upon against which there are evident legal impediments."

FRANCE. DE LESSEPS' CANAL PROJECT.
PARIS, Aug. 17.—The American objection to the Panama Canal are waived and the neutralization of the canal under the guard-Lesseps wishes to issue 600,000,000 francs in shares here and in London, New York, and

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Minister of War has suspended for one year the Colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of the Territorial Army, for expressing the hope, in an order of the day while presenting a new flag to his regiment, that the flag would soon be constituted like that of the United States of American States of the Colonial States of the Col ica,—to represent the only banner of the United States of Europe.

GERMANY.

BAD HARVEST. BERLIN, Aug. 17.-In consequence of the general bad harvest in Germany there has been a renewal of the agitation for the prohibition of the export of corn.

WILL SUBMIT. BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Count Henry von Ar-nim, declared guilty of treason in contuma ciam, desires a rehearing, and has expressed a readiness to submit himself to Prussian

PRESS OFFENSES St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—It is said to have been decided to establish a special chancery for the trial of press matters unde whose recent direction of the existing Press Bureau not a single punishment has been in-flicted, and it is expected all questions con-cerning the press will be dealt with by the ordinary courts of justice.

TWENTY BUILDINGS BURNED. St. Petersburo, Aug. 17.—Twenty buildings were burned in the Ligofka district yesterday.

VARIOUS. THE PAPACY. Rome, Aug. 17.—The Pope will hold a Consistory on Friday next, when he will nomi-nate a number of Italian, Spanish, and trans-atlantic Bishops and Archbishops.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET. VIENNA, Aug. 17.-An international corn and seed market has been opened.

MEXICO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17 .- A Tr dispatch says: A passenger by the Magda-lena stage to-day denied that Reyes ordered the execution of an yone at Magdalena, but says he bled the inhabitants to the tune of between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

RAILROADS.

A MASSACHUSETTS LEASE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Mass., Aug. 17.—The full contract oad leasing to the latter the Hoosac Tunne and line for seven years will be published to morrow morning. The principal points are these: The State to keep up the full equip ment of the road; the revenue to the State to consist of a pro-rata division of all the revenues derived from the traffic leased on the mileage of the tunnel and Fitchburg lines; the Fitchburg Company to furnish all the motive power, passenger, baggage, express, mail, and freight cars, all the supplies and materials incident to and connected with the motive power and solling-stock; also all the employee for operating the also all the employes for operating the trains, and do all the work with miner exceptions, which are stated. The compensation allowed the Fitchburg Company to be the actual expense of operating

properly chargeable to such operation, it being the intention and effect of this agreement that said expense to constitute in full, with certain stated exceptions, the compensation which is to be paid to the Fitchburg Company. The contract is very full in specification of detail of business. The division of earnings is to be monthly, the returns to be revised by the Railroad Commissioners every February, referees to decide all disputes. The contract may be modified or terminated at any time by mutual consent of the parties. The Advertiser will say editorially: "The basis of the contract, the retefition by the Fitchburg Company for operating the State road and tunnel of exactly the real cost of such operation and the payment to the Treasury of all profits to such division of receipts, there can certainly be no objection on the part of the most careful guardian of the State Treasury. It is, however, not so bad a bargain for the Fitchburg Company as it might seem at first sight; for if it gets no profit for its operation of the line from Greenfield to North Adams, it does purchase immunity from every kind of legislative and administrative interference. Under the former condition of things, the Company was never able to act with any confidence in the future. The tolls might remain as they were, or they might be changed, for seven years to come the Company is safe. Other companies which may secure connection with the State road will be entitled to a similar contract, but not to a better, and the Company has no undue competition to fear. It will not be hampered by inconsiderable indifference from without. We are informed that the immediate result of the signing of the contract will be a resumption of work upon all improvements which the Fitchburg Company has had in contemplation. Terminal facilities will be greatly enlarged, the dock and elevator scheme will be nushed forward. all improvements which the Fitchburg Com-pany has had in contemplation. Terminal facilities will be greatly enlarged, the dock and elevator scheme will be pushed forward, and the tunnel-line will take its place as the most important contributor to the business and growth of Boston."

IOWA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—President
Whitehead, of the Des Moines and Fort
Dodge Road, is in the city, and, on being confronted with your correspondent, remarked, "Is there a place in the world a man can go and not fall into the hands of a newspaper reporter? THE TRIBUNE is a great reported in the transfer of the property of th What can I say for you!

road from Fort Dodge, and one to leave here in the morning, and going through to Minneapolis. But to do this would necessitate an entire rearrangement of the trains on our road, which would then make no connections either with the Chicago trunk lines here or with the Northwestern at Grand Junction. This we could hardly be expected to do, and the only possible solution of the matter seems to be that an extra train must be put on to accommodate them, which will cost about one dollar and a quarter per mile to run it. If we can get the bare cost of running the train we are disposed to accommodate them and the people. But we could not be expected to do so and pay the expenses ourselves. I am going to meet Mr. Hatch to see what arrangements can be made. No, sir, I do not think Mr. Hatch has any idea of building an independent line from Fort Dodge to Des Moines, First, because it would be a very expensive road to build. Second, he can use our road cheaper and with better profit.

"Yes, our road is doing very well now, and the prospects are very promising."

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern,

"Yes, our road is doing very well now, and the prospects are very promising."

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, under the old charter of the Iowa City & Western Railroad Company, are building a road from Thornburg to Montezuma. The line is located, and the grading nearly done. The iron is ready to go down, and it is expected to have the whole distance, sixteen miles, ready for business Oct. 25 to a connection with its Muscatine division.

The Chicago & Northwestern is doing a generous and unprecedented act. It has given notice that it will not claim the tax ald voted by townships along the line of its Togiven notice that it will not claim the tax aid voted by townships along the line of its Toledo & Northwestern Extension, by which act it voluntarily releases the people from a liability of over \$200,000. The Company evidently has plenty of money, and does not desire to form any entangling alliances with townships. It already has a small job of that sort on hand with Polk City, in this county.

that sort on hand with Polk City, in this county.

The staid and stately Rock Island, under the lively music of the Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which run their trains into the city from Chicago every day two hours ahead, and that with making a change of trains to their branch lines at Ames for the Northern, and at Albia for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, announces that on and after next Monday the time of the train which leaves Chicago in the evening will be shortened up two hours, arriving here at 1 p. m. instead of 3, taking dinner here instead of at Grinnell. Heretofore this Company has been seriously hindered from making fast time with heavy trains on its lowa Division by reason of heavy grades at Kellogg. These have now been reduced, so that the road is in shape for rapid running, and now the managers don't propose to take the dust of the other fellows any more. They can cut off another hour between here and the Bluffs if they wish.

The Centreville, Moravia & Albia Road, which was completed last week, will be operated by the Missouri, lowa & Nebraska, which latter is a part of the Wabash combination.

Jewell Junction will be the name of the

which latter is a part of the Wadash combination.

Jewell Junction will be the name of the station where the Toledo & Des Molnes branches of the Northwestern cross, two and a half miles northwest of Callanan. It is sixteen miles from Webster City, and in the centre of a rich country. It will doubtless become a thriving and busy point.

It now looks as though ex-Gov. Merrill's project to build a road from State Centre to Montezuma would be incontinently snuffed out. State Centre and Jefferson Township have voted against the tax aid, which virtually lays it out, and the Governor will have to devise some other project in which to invest his surplus cash.

OFFICIALLY DENIED. Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, requests THE TRIBUNE to deny the report pub lished in an unreliable and sensational morning paper yesterday that Mr. W. J. Swan, the popular and efficient General Freight Agent of his road, had resigned, and that Mr. George Olds, General Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, had been chosen as his

successor. Mr. Merrill might have saved the trouble of officially denying the canard.

KEOKUK & NORTHERN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 17.—The Keokuk & Northwestern Railway Company commenced laying track on the new route this afternoon men are at work. They expect to complete the line to Donnelson, twenty-two miles distant, by Oct. 1.

NORTHWESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tebuna, Stoux Cirry, Ia., Aug. 17.—Grading has commenced on the branch of the Chicago & estern from Carroll, on the main line forty miles southwest to Harlan.

A Sunset Painting.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Michael Fleming Shot by Freeman F. Gross.

The Former, While Drunk, Attempts to Break Up His Home,

And the Services of the Latter Are Called

In to Prevent It. Gross Claims He Fired the Shot in Self-

Defense. So glorious a day, as usual in this city, had to be marked by a blood sacrifice. The immolation was performed in an unpreten-tious—yes, even a squalid and rickety—cottage house at No. 103 Ewing street. The victim was Michael Fleming, an Irish boilermaker and laborer, who lived with his aged mother, his brother, and the latter's wife at the number above mentioned, and the sacrifice was made by Freeman F. Gross, a young ma of 21 years. There are many points in the case which appear to be in the murderer's favor, and after the case is sifted out in the Grand Jury and Criminal Court there will be but little more than manslaughter left of it. Fleming is quite a notorious character in the neighborhood, and had been drunk more or less for a space of three months. Yesterday he was brought home several times, once by saloonkeeper named Dooley, who found

lying in a dangerous posi-on the street-car tracks on Clinton street, near Polk. Each time the mother and ber daughter-in-law made earnest endeavors to keep him in the house until he sobered, but each time he terrified them by assaulting them and breaking the furniture and the stove, so that they were glad to let him out. He was brought home once again at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and commenced playing the usual pranks. The chairs were first attacked, and then the stove. The neighbors were used to these disturbances, and upon ordinary occasions paid but little attention to them, but somehow or other they thought the row of yesterday of a very serious nature, and so they congregated in front of the house by the dozen. The wife of a shoemaker living g few doors east and another woman first entered the house and attempted to pacify the madman, but they soon quit in disgust. The bystanders became quite alarmed at the increasing severity of the fight, and they ran in dismay to a two-story brick cottage at No. 38 Ewing street, where young Freeman Gross was visiting a young lady named Katie Shea, who lives at that number with the Mulvein family, and asked him to go across the street and save the woman's life. The young man thoughtlesly ran across, and, opening the side gate, vaulted over a low banister, and presented himself at the front door. A fight ensued between himself and the drunken man, Gross retreating before his antagonist's fury until the back yard was reached, where two shots were fired. Fleming pursued Gross to the sidewalk in front of a vacant lot fronting north on Polk street. There Fleming fell, with one bullet in his left breast and another in the right groin. D. G. Dunne and Thomas Hamel, who were standing at the corner of Clinton and Polk streets, saw him fall and ran to his aid. They carried him back into his own house, where he expired in a few minutes and before a physician could be summoned. then the stove. The neighbors were used

aid. They carried him back into his own house, where he expired in a few minutes and before a physician could be summoned. Secretary Austin Doyle was one of the first on the scene, and in an interview with the shoemaker's wife he ascertained that the assasin was a young man who came out of the Mulvein residence. From Miss Shea the name and also a photograph of Gross was obtained, and also the information that Gross kept a notion-store and lived at No. 2863 Archer avenue. A telephone message was at once sent to Deering street to arrest him should he show up there, and at 5:30 Officer Denis Mahoney found him in front of the store. A few moments later Superintendent O'Donnell and Sergt. Darrow came up with horses lashed to a foam.

THE MURDERER WAS ARRESTED THE MURDERER WAS ARRESTED by them and taken back to the houses on Ewing street, where he was identified, and thence he was removed to the West Twelfth Street Station, As he was leaving the scene a few "red-mouths" yelled "lynch him," but a word from the ponderous O'Donnell frightened them back into their native apathy. This little happening gave rise to a widely credited rumor that a desperate attempt had been made at lynching him.

During the time consumed in the capture of Gross, other policeman were vain-

During the time consumed in the capture of Gross, other policeman were vainly trying to get some clew. They got them, too,—that is, the usual kind of clews. Two women had been seen to leave the house shortly before the tragedy. "Aha!" said Hawkshaw, in a knowing manner. The cobbler's tattling wife, after setting the police aright, withdrew from the scene, and not another woman could be found who knew anything about it. Mrs. King heard the shots, and saw Fleming pursue his antagonist. She also saw him put the revolver into his pocket. Several of the neighbors said they would be able to identify the murderer, and they furnished descriptions of him entirely at variance with each other. No one could be found who knew how or why the two men quarreled, and though a dozen tenement houses overlook the yard where the tragedy occurred, not one person could be found who saw the shooting. But after Gross had been shown under arrest their tongues were loosened, and, barring the actual shooting, each witness told identically the same story as the prisoner.

actual shooting, each witness told identically the same story as the prisoner.

Freeman F. Gross is the son of well-to-do parents living at Galva, Ill. He is a very manly youth, of fine personal appearance, and very gentlemanly in his deportment. When called upon in the West Twelfth Street Station by a TRIBUNE reporter he volunteered to tell the true story of the shooting, which he did as follows:

"I am employed at a notion and variety store kept by my brother-in-law, J. N. Ried, at No. 2,863 Archer avenue, I was down town to see the procession, and on my way home

store kept by my brother-in-law, J. N. Ried, at No. 2,833 Archer avenue, I was down town to see the procession, and on my way home I took a West Twelfth street car instead of a Halsted street one. Finding myself so near Miss Shea's home, I concluded to call there, knowing that she had just returned to the city. While there some women came to the chouse and said, 'Run over there; a man is killing his wife.' There were then ten or twelve women and an old man watching the progress of the row. I ran to the house and some one said, 'For God's sake, go in and stop him.' I jumped over the banister and stepped over the door-threshold just far enough to see the man who was quarreling with a woman. 'See here!' said I, to which he responded, '— you, get out of here, — your bloody soul.' He approached with a chair in one hand, and struck me with the other hand on the chest. Pushed to the door by the assault, I braced myself, and, with my foot to his stomach, pushed him back one or twice, saying, 'You get back.' Fleming kept up the assault, and I was obliged to retreat through a walk at the east side of the house. Two or three times I warned him that I would shoot if he did not stand back. Finally I found myself in a yard apparently surrounded by fences and houses. Fleming cornered me and picked up a hammer, or a small hatchet, or perhaps it was only a piece of hard wood, and menacingly said, ——you, I'll spill your blood out here.' Before he could strike

I FIRED TWO SHOTS, with a slight intermission between. Just then I saw an opening at the northeast corner of the yard, between two small dwellings, and running through there I escaped through a vacant let to Polk street. Fleming pursued, but fell before reaching the street."

ing pursued, but fell before reaching the street."

"But," interposed the reporter, "Hamel says he caught you when Fleming had hands upon you, and that you broke away."

"He is surely mistaken," was the reply. "I walked slowly back to Mrs. Mulvein and told her what happened, but I did not then suppose I had killed the man. In a short time I went to Twelfth street, and then walking to Halsted street took a car for the store. I walted upon several customers there, but fearing trouble went to see John T. Richards, an attorney, a friend of mine, who introduced me to Miss Shea. Just then I was arrested."

"Don't you think you might have avoided shooting the man?"

"No, I think not, unless I had suffered terrible bodily punishment at his hands. I was not able for him, as I had been sick for a month."

"Do you carry a revolver?"

"Do you carry a revolver?"

"Well, yes. Since I have been in the Bridgeport store. It was a common seven-shooter, Pioneer pattern, and 23 calibre. It was on my person when arrested."

"Un farther conversation Mr. Gross stated that

he had always borne an excellent reputation had always moved in respectable society, and was very well known at Englewood, where he had for some time been Assistant Superintendent of a Trinity Episcopal Church. Church.

Mike Fleming was about 34 years of age.
They say when sober he was harmless enough, but he certainly was a low-down, ill-tempered brute when drunk. His mother is an aged, decrepit, and wrinkled woman upwards of 70 years of age. She is but little able to withstand the shock, but her perversity in refusing to tell what little she knew of the tragedy brought her but little sympathy.

CADET WHITTAKER.

Strong Pien for Justice in His Behalf by Prof. Greener. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Prof. Greener ap-

peared before the Secretary of War to-day, and made an elaborate legal argument in favor of granting a court-martial to Cadet Whittaker. He argued that a court-martia was the right of the cadet, and the logical se quence of the late court of inquiry. He said the authorities at West Point took advantage of Whittaker's ignorance of his rights, and by having him demand a court of inquiry shifted the onus from the academy to him; that he had not had a fair or impartial hearing; that the officers of the academy udged the case from the beginning obtruding their personal views upon the public press, by stating their opinion of Whittaker's guilt, by presuming him guilty before it was proved, and by assigning him as counsel an assistant Professor who was nearing daily recitations during the progress of the case. Whittaker was not present during the trial, and hence did not have the advantage which the 118th article of war advantage which the 118th article of war guarantees. He was obliged to keep up his studies during the trial, although at the beginning he was up in all of them, and is not now really deficient in the year's work, if a proper allowance were made. The findings of the Court, the Professor alleges, are contrary to the evidence, most of them being pure assumptions, founded on the preconceived theory of the academic officers and speciously maintained throughout the inquiry. The testimony of the experts is shown to be variable, and one of them is cited as saying over his own signature that there are many grounds favorable to Whittaker's innocence. Cases are given where some of the experts were shown to be unreliable. Prof. Greener argued that a court of inquiry has no power to adjudicate; and yet if a court-martial were not granted Whittaker would be left without redress, and the imputation of the inquiry would hang over him as the decision of a competent legal tribunal. At no stage of the inquiry had Whittaker regular and continuous counsel. The Hon. Martin I. Townsend was an assistant to the Court, and not Whittaker's counsel as has been supposed. After he left West Point Whittaker had no counsel bound to look only at his side of the case. Prof. Greener, after citing authorities from various books on military law to strengthen the demand, ended by asking that, preliminary to granting a court-martial the Secretary give Cadet Whittaker a furlough so as to give him a chance to confer with his counsel. The Secretary took the papers and holds them under advisement. guarante es. He was obliged to keep up his

TORN TO PIECES BY HYENAS. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.-Yesterday while the parade of Coup's Circus was taking place in Winchester, the keeper of the cage of hyenas was pounced upon and torn pieces by his infuriated and treacherous pets. At the time of the horrible occurrence ne was in the cage and had his back slightly turned towards the hyenas, and was looking at the cheering multitude. The spectators fell back from the cage aghast when they saw the whole den of hyenas suddenly pounce upon the unfortunate man, and hrowing him to the floor of the cage, bethrowing him to the floor of the cage, began to mangle him with their teeth and claws. The keeper, whose name was Drayton, made a desperate attempt to save his life, and, despite his critical position, assumed his usual cool tone of command; but the beasts, maddened by the taste of blood, did not heed him. The people who witnessed his brave struggle for his life were powerless to help him, as they feared that by opening the door of the cage the hyenas would get out and continue further their dreadful work. Finally some of the showmen succeeded in rescuing Drayton, but not before he was so badly wounded that his life

TEMPERANCE CONVOCATION. The following is the program for to-day for the opening of the temperance convoca tion at Lake Bluff: An organization will be effected at 10:30 this morning, after which Miss Frances E. Willard will make an address. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Cooley will deliver a temperance discourse, and at 8 o'clock there will be a speech by Mrs. Wells.

A PROMINENT MUSICAL DIRECTOR SAYS: J. Bauer & Co., 182 and 184 Wabash avenue— Dran Sins: During my experience within the past sixteen years I have had occasion to test various makes of planes, but I must confess that those of your manufacture have given me the best satisfaction. I have watched with great interest the progress you have made in your art and different improvements introduced by you, and am convinced that your planos have been brought as nearly perfection as possible. The brought as nearly perfection as possible. The tone combines great power with a delightful singing quality, making them equally well adapted to solo or singing purposes. Allow me to congratulate you upon your success, and believe me respectfully yours,

Otto Lob.

THE SAFE-ST INVESTMENT a man can make—the surest protection against burglars, thieves, and fire, for money, bonds jewelry, or plate-is guaranteed purch & Lock Co., 57 State street. Don't forget this fact

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and to the soul of wearied man who has for hours tramped the streets to view the sights of the Conclave there is no beauty superior to the rest and comfort of a fine carriage like those ex-hibited in such large assortment and attractive styles by Stuedebaker Bros., 151 and 153 Wabash

Faintness before eating, pain and distress fter vard, prevented by Mait Bitters. One bottle of Buck & Raynor's "Mars Cologne blinds every perfume of Arabia.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but \$8 a set. Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street. Vanderbilt was neatly shaved yesterday with

Cuticura Shaving Soap. DEATHS.

LYNCH—At Hyde Park, Aug. 15, 1880, Patrick Henry Lynch, son of Harry Lynch and Catherine Cummins aged I year and 4 months. Funeral from parents' residence, southwest corner of Hyde Purk-av. and Fifty-fifth-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 18, at 9 o'dlock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. notice.

CRANE—At Oakland, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 17, Franklyn Crane, formerly of this city.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

DAVIS—Aug. 17, 1820, Frank H. Davis, M. D., at his
residence, 20 Huron-st., at 9:20 o'clock, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from the house at 2 p.

m. Thursday, the Bth inst.

OTIS—Monday, Aug. 16, at 472 West Randolph-st.,

Mary E., wife of Charles R. Otis.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 a. m., by cars to Roschill.

STONE—At the residence of her daughter, Mra.

William F. Kellogg, Tuesday, Aug. H. Charlotte, wife
of Dr. Dan C. Stone, in the 50th year of her age.

Funeral from residence, 256 Calumet-av., Thursday, at 11 a. m.

Miscellaneous.

A LL MEMBERS OF THE NINETEENTH ILLInois Volunteer Infantry who are in the city
fluraday evening are cordially invited to be present
it a reception given by the Veteran Club of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Maj. William
Nevins' band rooms, it Randolph-st., at 8 o'clock p.m. JOHN BRUCE, Secretary.

SILKS!

TO GIVE OUR

VISITORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS OF

FALL GOODS

WHILE IN TOWN, We have opened Advance Styles of SILKS and DRESS FABRICS at usual LEADING Prices and invite inspection.

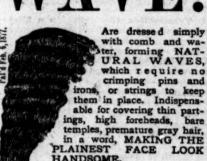
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

The Root & Sons Music Company

156 State-st., Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

THOMPSON



THOMPSON. REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

107 STATE-ST. .N.B.—A VERY important fact is, they wear TIMES LONGER than any other Waves made each one is warranted to REMAIN in WAVE.

Wholesale & Retail, Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhera. Sole agent for the "MULTIPORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave.

71 STATE-ST. CARPETS, &c.

Are almost sure to be obtained by paying a visit to a representative Hobseturnishing Establishment like the CHICAGO CARPET CO.'S. WE CORDIALLY INVITE Not alone Knights Tempiar, but ALL visitors, to spect the many Novelties we carry in

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper.

Whether you expect to purchase or not, assuring you it will be TIME WELL SPENT. CHICAGO CARPET CO.

156, 158, 160 and 162 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

BATHS. Turkish, Russian, Electric, Sulphur, Mercurial, Roman, and other Medicated Baths, the FINEST in the COUNTRY, at the GRAND

PACIFIC HOTEL, entrance on Jackson dir great curative properties. Try them as when dings for yourself.

ELECTRICITY A SPECIALTY. The Electric Properties of the properties of

AUCTION SALES By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTION. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT REGULAR OPENING SALE.

1880. Fall Season. 1880. Thursday, Aug. 19, 9:30 a. m., ,000 Lots of Strictly Seasonable Foo HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

embracing
PANCY LINEN COVERS.
REAL SCOTCH DAMASKS.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS.
LINEN LOOM DAMASKS.
LINEN LOOM DICES.
ALL LINEN NAPKINS.
TURKEY RED NAPKINS.
TURKEY RED NAPKINS.
WOOLEN PIANO COVER.
GLOSS LINENS and CRASHES. HOSIERY.

In this specials of Fall and W

SPECIAL SALE Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 o'clock p.m. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS. TUESDAY. Aug. If inst., being the Grand Oak Day of the Encampment of Knights Tempia, we hold their Triennial Conclave in this city during the coming week, we shall make our Opening sale of THURSDAY as announced, thereafter on Tuesta of each weak during the balance of the year.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anchoseen.

First Catalogue Auction Sale FOR THE FALL SEASON

Boots & Shoes By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 and 216 Madison-st. Wednesday, Aug. 18, at 9:30 prompt.

Full lines of all kinds of Custom-main Goods for Fall Wear will be sold and freely duplicated, as we have the goods and shall certainly close them out. Catalogues and Goods can be seen Monday.

THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 9:30 a. m. AUCTION

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE GRAND OPENING TRADE SALE. 125 casks Crockery, including W.G., C.C., Rock.and Yellowware, Decorated Chamber Sets, &c., 1,200 brls. Glassware, full assort

ment of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Table Cutlery, &c. Goods Packed for Country Merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Audio POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents.

78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., Will hold their next Regular Sale of FURNITURE & GENERAL HOUSE-

HOLD GOODS On Wednesday, Aug. 18, 9:30 a.m. To allow our friends to see the Grand Procession a which time we will offer an elegant line of Marke-Top Chamber Sets, Rich Parlor Sets, Lounges, Desis, Mirrors, Chromos, Crockery, etc. Stc.

WE WILL TAKE YOU INTO CAMP and treat you KNIGHTLY, and show you our elegant line of Crockery and Glassware,

To be sold at our Regular Trade Sale WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, AT 10 A. M. 25 Crates of Hotel China FOR RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS.

Goods packed for Country Merchants by experi-nced packers. HENRY PRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctionsers. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Furniture, Carpets, and General

Household Goods, ral Merchandise, Chromos, Plated-Ware, &c., At 9:80 THIS MORNING. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, WATCHES AND JEWELSY, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, at 9:30 OCLOCK, AT OUR SALESROOM, M LARE-97, WM. S. GOLSKN, Pres'L WM. A. BUTTERS, Aug. PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS. Commonwealth Distribution Co.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, according to a column made with the owners of the Frankfort grant for period of five years, occurred regularly on the List DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays are copted. The United States Circuit Court on March II red

The management call attention to the interest of the scheme which has met with such popular favor. Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize. \$3,000 100 Prizes \$60 each 1 Prize. \$0,000 100 Prizes \$60 each 1 Prize. \$0,000 each 1000 prizes \$60 each 10 Prizes \$0.00 each 10,000 prizes \$10 each 10 Prizes \$0.00 each 10,000 prizes \$10 each 10,0

CHICASSTLEY WELL Will purchase your past due notes and accounts

IS CANDIES,

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After a Fierce Struggle, the Villain Is Shot Through the Heart.

& Woman's Coolness Greatly Contributed to the Success of the Affair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17 .- The shooting and killing of Bill Rodifer this morning. while in the act of burglarizing the residence of Dr. I. C. Walker, on North Pennsyvania street, have filled this city with excitement. killing and the circumstances under which it was done are of themselves thrilling, but these are coupled with the fact that the victim is none other than the notorious Rodifer, whose exploits are known through out the State as familiarly as those of Capt. Kidd. It adds an interest to the affair which ill be read far beyond the limits of Indian

In an interview this morning Dr. Walker gave the following account of the shooting: about 3 o'clock my wife woke me, telling that the gas was unaccountably low. I got ont of bed and elevated it to the usual hight, thinking that the pressure was unusually light, and returned to bed. That did not satisfy her, however; she imaged that the turning down of the light meant something, and woman-like looked under the bed. She saw the feet of a man sticking out near the head of the bed. She knew I was swake, and considered that if she old me there was a man under the bed I would grapple with him, and he, andoubtedly being armed, would kill me. to she grose and went into the boys' rooms and awakened them carefully, telling them there was a man underneath our bed. and for them to get up quickly and watch while she went down-stairs for a revolver. When she came back she gave it to John, then went along the hall to the room of the colored man, whom she knew had a revolver also. She then returned and went into Frank's room, where the two boys were. Just after she passed the door the second time, I thought I heard a slight rustling under the bed. I turned over towards the side she vacated and met the gaze of a man whose head alone was raised over the bed-rail, near the foot, watching me. The state of affairs flashed across my mind in an instant. I lunged at him with my right hand, striking him in the right eye and knocking him back on the floor. As I struck I threw myself upon him and bore him to the floor. The space where we fell was narrow and circumscribed, and although 1 had the fellow by the throat, he succeeded in grasping my wrist with such a grip as to tempor arily paralyze it. It never before fett so, and I did not think it possible for a man to exert such a pressure. In our struggle he man-aged to get his right arm from under his body, and with it he fired his revolver, the ball grazing my left side and penetrating the

containing a pocketbook and watch, were lying on the floor, having been taken off the chair, but nothing was removed therefrom. While I was turning up the gas he managed to slip under the bed.

The Doctor's son John, a young man 24 years of age, supplemented his father's tory, saying that after his mother gave him the revolver he stepped behind the door and fired as the burglar rushed out. He did not see me until the first shot, and then he harted a fiendish, devillish glance at me from under his big hat, and I fired again. The fellow was running very fast, and and his head bent over between his arms, which were outstretched in front of him, one containing a revolver and the other a knife. I supposed that the shot in the bedroom had tilled father, and I was determined to kill his murderer if I could. As I shot the colbred man came running out of his room at the end of the hall, so that I think we would have got him anyhow.

He had his revolver in one hand and a knife

the end of the hall, so that I think we would have got him anyhow.

The body was taken to the undertaker's, and at once recognized as that of William Rodifer. He was neatly dressed in a black suit, with heavy woolen socks over his feet. The revolver was of the mith & Wesson pattern, 32 calibre, loaded with long cartridges, eleven more of which were found in his pockets. One chamber was empty. The knife was a caseknife, round to a point. He also had a jimmy and a chisel in his pockets.

The bullet from Dr. Walker's pistol had penetrated the body between the third and fourth ribs, and severed either the arch of the aorta or sub clavian artery. There was builtitle external bleeding,—barely enough to discolor the body in the vicinity of the discolor the body in the vicinity of the

wound.
Rodifer was born in Decatur County, this wond.

Rodifer was born in Decatur County, this state, in 1833, and at the age of 17 began his criminal career under the tutelage of a junk-dealer in this city. He was sent to the Reform School, but escaped twice, although the last time wearing a ball and chain, which le got rid of by lying close to a railroad-tack while a train ran over the chain, severing it from the ball. He then entered a farm-hase and stole clothing, for which he was sent to the Southern Penitentiary for two van Very soon he scaled the walls ad escaped, but after wandering about for two or three days, hungry and foot-sore, he entered a grocery store, announced himself in escaped convict, and agreed that the men aline around the room might take him back and source the reward if they would give him something to eat. This they did, three of them keeping guard of him, but during the night they fell asleep and Rodifer started of taking with him a purse of \$60, and going a laras \$1. Louis. In a few days he went to Terre Haute, was captured, and returned to Jeffersonville

to Terre Haute, was captured, and returned to Jeffersonville

He made two more escapes, once concealing dimental in the shavings-wagon, and at auther time in the baker's wagon, and being driven outside the prison walls. But he was overtaken and returned. His term of service expired in the summer of 1874, and Rodifler went to Terre Haute, where he was soon after convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill, and sent to prison again for ien years. Very soon he made his escape by sealing the walls, but was recaptured after a long, hard chase, and placed in irons and a fark cell: but by some means he effected another escape, climbing an iron-pine sixty feet to the roof, and then slipping to the ground outside the wall. He was response to the stealing victuals and clothes the standard while stealing victuals and clothes that they urged the Governor to pardon him, which he did in July. Since his return home he has lived with his wife on South Illinois street, and, to all appearances, was behaving himself. But the fact that he was sumed with a knife and pistol leads samy people to the belief that he is the burgar who got into Dr. Atkinson's house on near killing the Doctor's son-in-law, Milton overmyer, who attempted to prevent his stape. That hurglar also carried a knife

and revolver, and shot at Overmyer, the ball just missing his temple.

While in juil in Terre Haute in 1874 he married Minnie Luther, a member of a family that has contributed somewhat to the cruminal history of the city, and at the time of her marriage the divorced wife of J. R. Shaler. They have no children.

Rodifer was light complexioned, high cheek-bones, light brown hair, and slight sandy mustache. He was five feet one inch in hight, rather spare build, but powerfully muscled. The affair is the theme of conversation in every circle, and Dr. Walker's conduct, and especially that of his wife, is highly commended. Mrs. Walker is a slightly-built fady, but she possesses wonderful nerve, which never fails her.

Rodifer's death is a terrible commentary on Gov. Williams' wholesale use of the pardoning power, and all who joined in asking his pardon are condemned for it. One gentleman suggested that if the Democratic party needed to be recruited every year with convicts, a law had better be passed next winter giving convicts the right to vote while in prison, and thus at least protect society from their crimes.

It is said that Rodifer was soon to enter the Democratic canvass in this State, and upon hearing of his death the Hon. W. P. Fishback, of the United States Court, remarked that he had gone to headquarters to get instructions.

get instructions. AMUSEMENTS.

OUR THEATERS.

Managers McVicker, Hooley, and Haverly will for the performance this evening sell no. tickets to the general public, the three houses having been given over to the Knights Templar. "All the Rage" last evening drev quite as large an audience as on Monday night, hundreds being turned from the door long before the curtain was rung up. "The False Friend" and "Freaks" at Haverly's and Hooley's respectively packed the audi-toriums.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Gen. Haverly is in town again. He will remain for a week and then leave for the

"The Danicheffs" is in rehearsal by the Union Square company. It will succeed "The False Friend." Miss Alice Harrison and her brother Lewis will apper at Hooley's next week in their new piece called "Photos."

Ed Buckley started for the East yesterday afternoon. He says he is in receipt of a proposition from John Stetson, of Boston, to play leading juvenile to Salvini, who begins a tour in this country. He will play in English and will travel with an American company.

"The Royal Banquet" was not spread be-fore the public last night at Hershey Hall. It seems that some of the company demanded that "the ghost" should be conjured up be-liore the performance. The manager, Mr. last proposition in its fore the performance. The manager. Mr. De Witt, couldn't see this proposition in its proper light, and there was no performance.

INFELICITY.

A Chicago Couple Carry Their Troubles

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—Some time ago Michael Cahill, editor of the Chicago Pilot, was defendant in a suit for divorce, Mrs. Cahill charging desertion, cruelty, and failure to support. He filed a cross-bill, charging her with adultery. Their four children -5, 7, 9, and 10 years old—were placed by the father in the Holy Angel's 'Academy, Buffalo. Mrs. Cahill discovered their whereabouts, and visited them once or twice, alleging that they were abused by the Sisters ball grazing my left side and penetrating the ceiling. I thought a young cannon had gone off. The explosion somewhat startled me, and I let up on my grip, which enabled my antagonist to break away from me and rush into the hall. Just as he got outside of the door apparently two shots followed, and then all was still and dark. The shooting had extinguished the gas, and the agony of the moments that followed until I learned that it was John who had fired instead of the burglar was almost unbearable. As soon as possible the gas was relighted, but no burglar could be seen either in the hall or the stairway. Organizing an investigating party, we went down-stairs. The fellow, after being shot through the heart, had run down-stairs. Brough the dining-room and kitchen, and lell prone on the threshold of the porch dead. He had his revolver in one hand and a knife light that the context over the children by the Court there. Cahill was very obstreperous over the action of Judge Turner, one of the oldest Circuit Judges on the Bench of our State, denouncing his action to his face after the adjournin charge. She went again with a carriage Judges on the Bench of our State, denouncing his action to his face after the adjournment of the case, and loudly proclaiming about the streets that he would whip him if he was not so 'old. The behavior of Mrs. Cahill, and the bullying demeanor of the husband, turned the whole tide of popular sympathy to the side of the woman. The children unequivocally declare their preference to share the lot of the mother, and express a terrified repugnance to being put under the father's care. in the other as he lay. The kitchen door where he fell opens onto a side porch near the aliey, where a step-ladder is usually kept. He used that to reach the transom, which was easily opened, affording him ingress. He unbolted the door, and left it standing wide open, in order to give him a ready egress in case of necessity. He had obtained no plunder, but he had been at work. My pant; containing a pocketbook and watch, were lying on the floor, having been taken off the chair, but nothing was removed therefrom.

THE TRADE OF THE WORLD.

Secretary Evarts' Report on the Com

mercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Secretary Evarts' letter transmitting the annual report upon our commercial relations with foreign countries for 1879, which has just been published in pamphlet form for transmission to the commercial bodies of the United States, gives a complete statement of the world's trade and the share of the United States therein, based upon the reports of our Consuls and upon the official reports of the several countries. Secretary Evarts has grouped the world's trade under continental headings as follows: Africa, America, Asia, Australia,

tries. Secretary Evarts has grouped the world's trade under continental headings as follows: Africa, America, Asia, Australia, and Europe. Not only is the total trade of each continent given, but details concerning the trade of each country, colony, and island of each continent are also given, with comparisons of the trade of England, France, and the United States, and extracts from Consular reports showing the state of American trade in the several countries, and how to introduce, increase, and enlarge the same. According to the Secretary's showing the trade of the several continents and our share therein are as follows:

Africa.—Total imports, \$169,449,000; total exports, \$187,383,000; imports from England, \$59,803,000; exports to England, \$74,935,000; imports from France, \$43,56,000; exports to the United States, \$4,356,000; exports to the United States, \$2,034,000. Secretary Evarts says there is no reason why the United States, \$2,034,000. Secretary Evarts says there is no reason why the United States annot treble its trade with Africa, especially with that portion of the continent from Cape Verde, on the west coast, around by Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius to Cape Gardefui on the east coast, a division wherein lies almost our total present trade with Africa, and in which our products and manufactures are highly appreciated.

America.—The total trade of the American Continent—the United States not included—is given as follows: Total imports, \$502,300,000; total exports, \$570,000,000; imports from France, the United States not included, \$140,135,000; exports to England, the United States not included, \$61,00,000; imports from the United States, \$83,152,000; exports to the United States, \$61,100,000; imports from the United States, \$61,000,000; imports from t

magnificent steam fleets of England and France.

Asia.—The total commerce of Asia is as follows: Total imports of Asia, \$571,500,000; total exports, \$634,000,000; imports from England, \$212,600,000; exports to England, \$235,400,000; imports from the United States, \$12,520,000; exports to the United States, \$12,520,000; exports to the United States, \$12,840,000; imports from France, \$5,247,000; exports to France, \$532,033,000.

Australasia.—Total imports, \$245,628,000; total exports, \$2414,808,000; imports from England, \$95,125,000; exports to England, \$104,616,600; imports from France, \$1,500,000; exports to France, \$588,000; imports from the United States, \$6,800,000; exports to the United States, \$1,185,000.

Europe.—Total imports, \$5,395,667,000; total exports, \$4,408,682,000; imports from England, \$556,554,000; exports to England, \$718,447,000; imports from France, \$420,924.

000; exports to France, \$526,582,000; imports from the United States, \$708,089,000; exports to the United States, \$255,144,000.

In regard to our exports of breadstuffs and provisions Secretary Evarts says that they have gone on increasing until they have excited the wonder of the nations, and he cannot see how the Old World farmers can henceforth compete successfully, even in their own markets, with the farmers of the United States. In regard to our exports of manufactures he says they have passed from the experimental to the assured stage; that they have won a solid footing in almost every market; that all the Consalar reports agree in this one respect, that American cottons, American tools and agricultural machinery, and all the finer manufactures which enter into the advanced utilities of the day, especially in their happy combination of the useful and the beautiful, are recognized as superior to all others. The two great drawbacks to the profitable extension of our foreign trade are the lack of direct American steam communication with the several countries, and the want of American branch houses or depots in the principal trade differ.

HANCOCK AND TILDEN.

First Authentic Account of Their Great

"You see, Mr. Tilden," remarked the Ger eral, confidentially, "we are going to make a lively campaign of this. We will take the offensive from the start, and we must whoop "Oh, yes!" said the old man, in an im-

pressive whisper, "that's all right; it is hooped up now." And he smiled at the General as one who should encourage another to proceed, but in a different direction. The General echoed the smile faintly, but hopefully, and hitched his chair a little nearer.

"You see," he went on, with kindling en-thusiasm, "I am not much of a politician, and have everything to learn in the manage-ment of these things, but I know we must get ahead of them at the start. You see?" "Oh, yes, yes," the old man replied, in a whisper more intense than before. "Oh. yes, that's all right. We've got ahead al-

ready. It's headed up, too; he, he! Hooped up and headed up; you're right; yes, you're all right."

And he smiled again, a smile that he all right."

And he smiled again, a smile that he seemed to think was full of comfort for his listener. The General looked at him earnestly, and a little shadow of anxiety crept over his answering smile.

"You understand, Mr. Tilden," he said, presently, "that I need your advice and friendly connect." friendly counsel."

The old man bowed again. The General looked up more hopefully and went on:

"You see what I am trying to get at—"

"Yes, yes," chuckled the old man eargerly; "I know; that's what they're all trying

ly; "I know; that's what they're all trying to get at; yes, yes; they're all trying to get at it. Oh, yes."

And in the pleasant mood which seemed to have come upon him he made as though he would have prodded the General in the ribs with his bony forefinger, but suddenly drew back. The General looked worried, but returned to the charge with patient good nature.

nature. "I don't want to make any bungling work at the start," he said, "because"
"No, no; no, no; "interrupted the old
man, earnestly; "no bungling this time;
you'r right there; it's all fight, never was you'r right there; it's all right, hever was bunged up tighter; a bung starter as big as a maul wouldn't start it; oh, yes, you're right there; no bungling this time."

And the General fairly started, for as he listened he thought he heard the old man whisper, under his breath, a sort of appendix, "Not a darned bungle." He set his teeth hard, and looked in the old man's half-closed eyes.

eyes. "Mr. Tilden," he said, "I will be frank "Mr. Tilden," he said, "I will be frank and open with you—"

"Open?" said the old man, with an interrogation point in his face, "Oh, no, no. Hooped up. Didn't you say hoop her up, and didn't I tell you yes, it was hooped up. And headed, too? Oh, no, not open. No, not open. N-n-o-t-t o-p-e-h: Oh, no!" he added with grave and earnest deliberation. And then he looked at the General as though he didn't exactly understand him. The cold perspiration stood out on the General's brow in beaded drops.

"Mr. Tilden," he said, earnestly, "listen to me. You cannot, you must not, misapprehend me. Do not stop me; hear me through. You cannot delay or avert the inevitable; you cannot stave off—"

"No." the old man said with startling promptness and discouraging energy. "No,

promptness and discouraging energy. "No, that's so. You're right there again. Not a stave off. Tight as a drum." And he repeated with comfortable unction, "Tight as a

drum; tight as a drum. Not a hoop loose or a stave off."

The General turned uneasily in his chair,

The General turned uneasily in his chair, and barely repressed a groan. As it was, he sighed, and with an appealing glance into the old man's eyes, he said:

"This increases my fears and doubles my responsibilities. This adds—""

"What adze?" asked the old man quickly, and with a suspicious glance at the General's side pocket, as though he feared a concealed weapon or a mechanical instrument. "What adze?" he repeated in apparent alarm.

The General rose in despair, abstractedly rubbing his hat the wrong way. As he stood near the door he said:

"I will leave you now. I will call again, and may I not trust that on another occasion you will listen to me more intelligently and enter more zealously into my plans? May I not hope, on—"

"No!" the old man said, with mild em-

onter more zealously into my plans? May I not hope, on—"
"No!" the old man said, with mild emphasis, "you may open nothing here; not even a watermelon; not a bostal-card. I have no time. I have a client who is—"
He was suddenly silent, for he was alone. Down the darkening street he saw the magnificent outlines of a superb figure, clad in the splendid uniform of the senior Major-General of the United States army. The superb figure was thrashing the air with its splendid arms, and now and then wildly kicking a tree-box with its magnificent legs. The flickering street lamps shone on a handsome face convulsed with a variety of emotions, among which flatfooted wrath was prominent. The old man could not hear distinctly the remarks that fell from the finely-chiseled lips, but now and then the breeze of the summer night wafted back faint echoes of reservation profanity, and foothill objurgations, and West Point expletives.

The old man checked a sigh and turned it into a smile.

He leaned forward to gaze at the disappearing tableau, and listened for further remarks. But solitude reigned in the street, and only

mg tableau, and listened for further remarks. But solitude reigned in the street, and only silence mocked his listening ears with voiceless quiet.
The superb was gone.

A NEW COMET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Dr. Swift, of this city, on the night of the 11th, discovered a new comet in Ursa Major, but a cloud in-tervening he was unable to calculate its direction. The fact was telegraphed to the Smithsonian Institution. There have been fifteen comets in all discovered in this country, Swift having found six, four during the past four years, thus leading all American comet-seekers. He takes observations with a four-inch glass on the roof of his store. A new observatory is now building for him by H. H. Warner, of this city.

The Flight into Egypt. The Flight into Egypt.

In Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "The Flight into Egypt," the donkey from which he painted is stated to be an animal of the purest breed, boasting a genealogy of two centuries; while the Virgin is taken from a lovely Jewish maiden living in the neighborhood of Bethlehem. One original feature in the picture will be a procession of infant spirits—those of the murdered Innocents. Mr. Hunt has been engaged upon this picture for four years, and it will take six months to finish it.

A Guatemalan Pompeli.

A Guatemalan Pompell.

San Francisco Chroniclo.

The sudden eruption of the volcano de Fuego de Antiqua, near Escuintia, Guatemala, was noticed in the Chronicle some time since. The same correspondent furnishes the following additional details: On June 30 last the volcano was smoking very heavily, but there were no flames. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, however, flames could be noticed, and thirty minutes afterward large flames and immense rocks, some of which were estimated at between 100 and 200 feet in diameter, began issuing, followed by streams of lava flowing down the sides. About this time a heavy rain came on, completely shutting the volcano out from view. On the next day the volcano was smoking heavily, and on July 3, at Zapote, a small town near the volcano, seventeen Indian families were smothered in their beds. At hiffpast 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day there was a large eruption, the ashes of which fell on the decks of the ships at Champerico, eighty miles away. The volcano seems to have subsided, as from July 5 to July 12 the discharges of smoke and ashes were proportionately less ench day.

ROB MORRIS

The Procession and Its Immediate Surroundings

As Viewed by the Distinguished Masonic Writer and Lecturer.

How the Pageant Appeared to One Who Had Been There.

Upon a certain Sunday afternoon twelve years ago, the writer, then sojourning in the City of Jerusalem, took a station upon the most prominent right in the vicinity, at the foot of the old mosque on Mt. Olivet, and in imagination reviewed one of the Passovergatherings of Israel. In obedience to the law of Moses, the whole nation came up anunto the city of their God." It is easy to apply the Biblical history at that place. Every road in Palestine is worn by the feet of the chosen people moving in their pilgrimages of fifteen centuries, and can plainly be traced out. The Bible-student can track them from the homes of the people of Simeon in the southeast to those of Naphtall around the roots of snow-crowned Herman in the north. The writer has walked where Abraham walked, where David walked, where Jesus walked at intervals of a thousand years, and has literally "gone up" those chalky hills from every point of the compass to Jerusalem. So, he asked himself that Sunday afferneon or Olliest what day afternoon on Olivet, what scenes have occurred here? What recognitions? What handshakes? How the common faith must have been strengthened in the hearts of those Passover pilgrims as, once a year, old and young witnessed the most holy service of Jehovah, God of Gods, upon His chosen hill. It is not to be reckoned one of "the mistakes of Moses" that ordained these frequent visitations to the centre of religious worship, for upon them largely depended their obedi ence to the whole Sinaitic Code. Guilty, they hoped that prayers offered in the courts of the Temple would be heard, and that par-

don sought here could not fail. Yesterday, in viewing the immense pageant with which the Templar Knights of America regaled the citizens of Chicago as no other society could do, the reminiscences of Jerusalem as the centre of pilgrimage became vivid, and if it has been made the preface to the following description, it is with a pur-pose. All great gatherings of men should have a high aim. It will appear in the course of this description whether the Grand Conclave of Templars, now stirring the heart of the city, possesses such an aim. The writer, who has witnessed the progress of Kuightl'emplary for half its term of existence a an organization in America, ventures to affirm

The analogy between the Passover gather ings of Israel and these Triennial Conclaves of the American Templars presents various points of resemblance. At the first ten of these Conclaves, as with the early Jews, the ssemblies were small and insignificant. l'emplar Masonry was unpopular. Free-Templar Masonry was unpopular. Free-masonry liself rested under a cloud. The Templars were poorly organized, having no worthy uniform, no proper constitution, no jurisprudence. This was analogous to the Jewish polity when it centered at Shiloh. Gradually the Templars increased in num-bers and influence. The selection of Gen. William B. Hubbard, of Olilo, as their Grand Master, formed an epoch in their history. For twelve years he led them from victory to victory, until it began to be a credit to a man to be a

victory to victory, until it began to be a credit to a man to be a Knight Templar Uniforms banners, badges, jurisprudence, rituals,—all felt the influence of his cultured mind, and when the Triennial Conclave occurred here in Chicago, in 1859, twenty-one years ago, Templary had become an institution in the land. The gatherings at Baltimore, 1871, New Orleans, 1874, and Cleveland, 1877, more and more exhibited the adaptiveness of Christian chivalry to the American taste, and finally the great pageant of yesterday broughs the Order "left foot foremost to the state all Chicago and the world, Deo adjuvante fortuna sequator. One other thought, and then to the description. The names of many Commanderies, as

or yesterday brough; the Order left foot foremost to the with all Chicago and the world. Deo adjuvante fortuna sequator.

One other thought, and then to the description. The names of many Commanderies, as shall be pointed out, force the mind back to the lands of the Bible. In the 300 Commanderies whose banners yesterday "fluttered in the breete" were inscribed such names as Cyrene, Calvary, Bethany, Palestine, Bethel, Melita, Mt. Olivet, Gethsemane, Ascalon, Cyprus, Damacus, Temple, Patmos, Emmans, Nazareth, Siloam, Zion—and others that gild the pages of the Bible here and there from opening to close. The mottoes, legends, and inscriptions, too, are highly Scriptural, and in short the tout ensemble of the whole exhibition was that of a religious fraternity perpetuating ancient practices and ancientnomenclature borrowed from the lands and the times of Sacred Writ. So much prominence has been given in the columns of The Tribune to the preparations for yesterday's proceedings that there is no necessity for a repetition here. In the main, every promise was fulfilled. Such omissions and mistakes as are unavoidable, even in the arrangement of a Sunday-school excursion, will readily be pardoned in the marshaling of many thousand men; and hence there is no occasion to name them.

In the grand pageant yesterday, there were all classes of such men as are engaged in reputable pursuits or who occupy honorable stations in society. Consult a catalog of trades and professions, beginning with "A." Agriculturist, Artisan, Attorney, Anvilmaker, etc., and the list could be capped clear to the end. Of dignitaries we had Generals in full stock, and a fair sprinkling of Mayors and Governors. The Bench was well represented among us; Congress sent its best of both political creeds. The Navy contributed its suggestions of breeze and tar and brine. The pulpit so swarmed over that we could have supplied an entire Sanhedrim with religious teachers, coupling Gamalies and pupils at their feet. Sunday-School Superintendents and teachers, on

Whereof this world hath record?

And, best of all,—for the strongest foundation of society in a free country rests upon the people,—best of all, those who at home lead the peacefulest, happiest, obscurest lives in remote villages, or upon homesteads apart from villages, have enlisted in this holy war, and have doffed the steel to follow in spirit the steel-clad warriors of the Beauseant Jerusalem host, firm and beautiful pillar of Islam, shall yet become a Christian possession, and the Rex Regum shall be worshiped there as the Dominus Dominorum.

IN THE ORDER OF PROCESSION it will be observed that the true Head or

shiped there as the Dominus Dominorum.

IN THE ORDER OF PROCESSION

It will be observed that the true Head or High Sovereign of Templars for the time being, Gen. Hurlbut, comes last. This is in accordance with Masonic and military usage, and suggests Mr. Sothern's best and preeminent joke about the tail wagging the dog. The observer watching the six-mile column that occupied avenues and streets yesterday may not have been aware that every movement was in accordance with the command of one plain citizen in the rear, -eminent chiefly in Masonic matters,—Vincent Lumbard Hurlbut, M. D.

This sketch of the grand pageant is naturally divided into two parts: first, the appearance of the column as a whole; second, their appearance as its constituent corps hyproached successively the grand stand, corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, to salute the honored heads of the Order and receive their official inspection. The writer has in every one of these bodies a personal acquaintance, or the memory of some deceased Knights, whose manes give fragrance to its history, and the allusions in this article, while sufficiently patent to the ordinary reader, will be best understood by the Knights themselves. After spending Monday night among their genial groups in camps and hotels, let this paper open with the description of an evening visit to the Camp.

"To you'r tents, O Israel!" was the ancient cry among the chosen people when matters went wrong at headquarters. But among these faces, red, radiant, and honest, that have been so often directed in their Asylums to the embleus of the Peacemaker,

Who has made us all to live in fellowship "Who has made us all to live in fellowship that otherwise would be separate." there is no shadow of rebellion in their tents. Rather they are the tents of peace. The spirit of Divine craftsmanship has been exercised upon their denizens, and the poetlaurente who sings so sweetly of our utterly fabulous Order in an absolutely impossible age might better turn his attention to the society occupying those crowded tents upon the lake shore as showing what mankhid would be were all swayed by laws of truth and sympathy. Wandering nearly the night hours through, and grasping hands alike from Illinois, Iowa, Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, California, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Indiana, and Missouri, the writer heard not one murmur of complaint, not one word of uncourtly bearing, not one profane or improper allusion.

'Knightly honor bade us halt To break their bread and eat their sait.'
The fare, or technically "rations," which

'Knightly bonor bade us hait
To break their bread and eat their salt.'
The fare, or technically "rations," which among tented warriors generally affords the usual cause of complaint, has been thus far satisfactory to Chicago's visitors. True, they could not be supplied as King Richard was with "a Saracen young and fat" for supper, but what they had is better than "the poor and scanty fare" alluded to in the rituals of their Order.

It has been good to see these modern Knights meet, and hear them greeting. Mere words, indeed, but poorly excess the Knightly courtesy; the look, the eye-flash, the tone, the grip—these are indicia of chivalrig friendship. As the breezes of the lake moderate the rage of the dog-star, and the season of the lion (now that that furious sign has received the scorching sun), every heart expands under the comfort of it, and the very carnival of Templary results. The seven eclipses promised this year in the almanac are supplemented by an eighth, surpassing all the rest. One who has made a pilgrimage to the shrine and has studied Freemasonry in every clime affirms it.

Every group in the tents represents a locality often widely different from the last. These have passed the cotton-fields of Texas, the rice-meadows of Carolina, and the tobacco-fields of Kentucky. These have crossed below that sublimest object on earth, Niagara, and some who beheld the falls for the first time shared the emotions of the poet who sung:

below that sublimest object on earth, Niagara, and some who beheld the falls for the first time shared the emotions of the poet who sung;

It would seem

As if God poured them from His hollow hand, And hung His bow upon their awful from.

All are enthusiastic Templars, and call Blue-Lodge Masonry (divested of Christian increment) "a dog pursuing his own tail."

These are rice-eaters, and carry in their brains the phosphates which underlie the fields of Carolina. These are accustomed to the odor of pine and the perfume of the birch. These sweeten their morning cup from the sugar-maples of Michigan; these from the sugar-sorghum of Iowa. These drink (in moderation) from distillations of the corn of Kentucky; these from the distillation of Pennsylvania rye; these from the beverage of New York barley; these from the grape-juice of California.

The very ends of the earth seem to have come toxether among these tented Knights. These have seen the wild crane regarding them from his prairie hillock; at these the prairie-dogs have barked and turned their hasty somersets; at these the alligator has glared sullenly in his dank pool at noon, over which the glades hang leafy as the oaks of Dodona; these followed down the Red River as if entered its eternity,—the Mississippi. And the oddities of men are as numerous as their homes are diverse.

Here is a strong, well-built chevalier from a Western Commandery; long, curly hair; fine specimen of an athlete. His motto is, Aonor virtuits premium. Here is a lazy fater having the name of a Southern State ulou his badge. He is the noir faineant of Ivanoe. Here all the ax-men of Michigan holmod with the anthracite miners of Pennsylvane. These have passed the wonderful cañons if Colorado. Their fatigue-jackets, perhapsare dusted with the silver rocks beyond Gorgetown. Here is a Knight of slight build. He has a benevolent face, white hair, and unaffected manners. New York claims him; also this one with sojare head, dark eyes, plain complexion, hairand mustache black.

This group as known

verdure. The acid of the cranberry pervades their blood, but is wanting in their faces. Yet there is a general look of surprise upon them at the absence of mosquitoes. They know not that Manitoba is neighbor to Chicago to moderate the heat-waves and make August endurable.

But, as night wanes, the voice of singing increases. Voices trained to melody unite, and Plymouth Rock and the Golden Gate join in a duet whose burden is,

Flaunting their banners in the breeze, Flaunting their banners in the breeze, Waving the mystic steel above.

A staid Presbyterian Deacon adds his bass A staid Presbyterian Deacon adds his bass to that of a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, and a frisky Methodist class-leader goes in with a sturdy Baptist to cap the harmony with tenor; while a couple of ladies who call themselves the broadest of Universalists vitalize "The Links of Love" with an alto that is simply delicious. "A bright and cheerful scene,"

MURMURS AN AGED CLERGYMAN. wurmurs an aged chergyman, who will ride to-morrow in a coach with the other infirm Knights. And he stands with his hat off, like the gentleman of the old school that he is, and delightedly drinks in the music like perfumed air. Sunday he was at church with the rest of the Knights, and he knows a good thing when he hears it. the music like perfumed air. Sunday he was at church with the rest of the Knights, and he knows a good thing when he hears it. In this group are representations of the log cabin and of the brown stone mansion. These have heard the hanmers of the calkers in the boat-yards, and these on the ways of the Ohio River. The yells of the bull-whacker on the plains are familiar to this man, and the whirr of busy harvesters to this. This one is the traditional schoolmaster who is giving a full slice of his summer vacation, and an alarmingly large slice of his little savings of the year, to this long-looked for and desiderated gathering. He is a tall, spare man, ill-dressed, angular, for all the world the copy of Abe Lincoln: but his loud, cheery voice warms every heart in the group as for as many a year in the asylum. His quick, gray eyes seem to love all things that they look upon, as all who look love him. His neighbor and chum is a man stout, square-headed, with black hair and eyes, who need not speak a word to prove that he has Irish blood warm in his veins. Semper eadem for the Irishman and the schoolmaster.

But the night still wears on. In this host of sleepers how many a hand there is weary of pen-holding,—how many a brain sick with thinking! Propitious be their slumbers under this northern sky! Bright be the dreams that hold soul and body together during sleep!

A hoarse roar of great merriment, a fat

dreams that hold soul and body together during sleep!

A hoarse roar of great merriment, a fat laugh of hearty mirth wins us in another direction, and there no sentinel is placed. It comes from Ohio quarters, and is echoed from Kentucky,—always in league with Ohio in good things,—Illinois takes up the voice of cachinnation, and passes it on to Iowa. Missouri hears it, and gives it breath to Indiana, and so it pervades half the camps, But the sentinels suggest that the time for slumber has "arriv," and like all decent people, the writer closes the tour of tents, and goes to his own to prepare strength for the morning. "UP IN THE MORNING EARLY,"

"UP IN THE MORNING EARLY,"
was the cry yesterday through tents, hotels, boarding-houses, and private dwellings. Hasty toilets, hasty breakfasts, and "sound of hurrying to and fro," were the order of the day. Maj. Tobey's Batteryon Lake-Front Park awakened the wildest confusion and disorder. Commanders of divisions with their aids reported at General Headquarters, and scampered off to their respective posts. One hundred bands playing 100 different tunes increased the apparent disorder.

An hour elapsed and the listener at 8 a. m. heard six guns fired. This was for the Twentieth Division to march from the Grand Pacific Hotel to the Grand Encampment. Review Arch, whither they escorted Grand Master Hurlbut and the other officers of the Grand Encampment. The carriage-line embraced some 200 vehicles, and cut an imposing figure.

At 8:30 nine guns were rapidly fired, and

braced some 200 ventiles, and cut at miposing figure.

At 3:30 nine guns were rapidly fired, and the grand column began a march which has already gone into history. To explain the subsequent movements we point the fact that the whole Knightly corps of some 350 Commanderies, numbering 20,000 swords, were primarily arranged in three Grand Divisions. These had been formed, according to published notices, on Lake, Washington, and Monroe streets successively. The right of each division rested on Wabash avenue.

A walk along the first Grand Division from

right to left (that is, from east to west) exhibits Illinois forces until Clark street is reached, when New York and Virginia support each other, as they did in Revolutionary days, when Washington was the leader of both.

reached, when New York and Virginia support each other, as they did in Revolutionary days, when Washington was the leader of both.

"The Old Dominion" was represented in good force by seven Commanderies. Of these, we look with most affectionate interest upon Richmond Commandery, No. 2, because it was the long-time Knightly home of John Dove. What Virginia Mason is not animated by the name of Dove? Next stands Beauseant Commandery, No. 7, of Brattleboro, Vt., a fayorite name in American Templary. It will be found in the Sixteenth Division (No. 12, Decorah Ia.), and in the Eighteenth Division (No. 35, Baltimore, Md.). There are five of the name in the United States, Next on the left of the ling comes Washington, No. 1, of Hartford, Conn. This corps acted as the entertainers of the Grand Encampment in 1836. The rest of this Grand Division, even to the left flank, is composed of the Knights of Ohio, twenty-three Commanderies in all. In this division, too, appears the flag of Hanselman, No. 16, of Cincinnati, headed so long by the stalwart Teuton after whom it has its name.

At 8:30 a. m. a rapidly-fired gun set this First Grand Division into motion, and under a full press of military music from six good bands they filed from Lake into Wabash avenue, and turning their faces southward began the great movement.

In the meantime the writer took the opportunity to pass along Franklim street to Washington and scan the Second Grand Division. On the left flank are the two Mississippl Commanderies. On their right stand twenty-one strong organizations of Michigan. The eye first falls upon that of Detroit, No. 1, of whom much is justily expected this week. Next on the right is a body of Knights strangely dressed and caparisoned, the fraters of Richard Cœur de Lion, No. 4, of London, Ont.

Next to these are the Knights of Columbia, No. 2, of Washington. D. C., who bring rich memories of their ancient comrade B. B. French, who, at the last Conclave, which assembled here in 1859, was elected Grand One of the Market of the Coalit

good."

Taking advantage of a scanty ten minutes the writer next hastens to make inquisition of the

THIRD GRAND DIVISION,
just as it prepares to move upon the rear of
the second. This large corps, with its right
on Wabash avenue, extends westward along
Monroe street well nigh to theriver. It comprises the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth,
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and
Nineteenth Subordinate Divisions, having
ninety-eight Commanderies in line, with a
battalion of California, Utah, and Nevada
Knights, a pattalion of Louisiana Knights,
and a battalion of Nebraska Knights. It has
also, as will be seen, as a concomitant part,
the Twentieth Division, and the chariot of
the Grand Master.

And first on the right (that is, next to Wabash avenue) is the combined force from the
extreme West,—the Battalion of California,
Utah, Nevada, and Oregoa. These have
come farthest to share in the pageant.
Among them are solid specimens of manhood. Here are the men to whom the
Sierras, and the Buttes, and the soft-nurmurlar Pacific, and the gold-washings are famillar. THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

Mali, No. 3, Washington, Pa. an the Manth Dhision; again in the Eleventh Division, as No. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.; and as No. 1, Muchine, Ia., in the Sixteenth Division; and No. 4, Lawrence, Kas., in the Seventeenth Division. In all there are eighteen Commanderies thus named. Reason good there infor such popularity. De Molai was the last rand Master of the Templars, and there is no worthier name inscribed to day upon the 50 banners that "flaunt" here.

AT LAT THE THIED GRAND DIVISION is in place and one must hasten forward to the grand tand to catch the great column me grand tand to catch the great column upon the wag.

"Their action is grand; their paces are splendid; thair mettle is nigh," says an old army officer who looks on. This is not strange, for they look lessons of their ancestors, the Christian Knights, and the whole

strange, for they ook lessons of their ancestors, the Christian Knights, and the whole world was one great panegyrist. Yonder cavalier, exhibiting careless ease in his movements, a centain graceful freedom in his attitude, and an indescribable charm in his manner, might have been a Beaumanoir had he lived 600 years caller.

But not all are graceful and well-officered. Many a disapproving eye marks yonder Commandery, whose movements are vague and pointless. The members yaw and stroll. An air of fatigue pervades their ranks. They only serve as a foll to the well-drilled corps behind them.

Knights are here from the shores of Lake Superior and the bayous of Louisiana,—from Great Salt Lake and from the mouth of the Mississippi. Men are wearing baldric and sword in this column who see at home the drift of the Gulf Stream; men who breathe the "zephyrs" of Kansas, and the "blizzards" of Minnesota, and the "northers" of Texas.

Texas.

It is also a frequent remark from those who look down upon the great column in perspective that the plumes reflected upon the black chapeaux and cockades of the Knights recall "the white caps" on the dark ocean-water after a storm. storm.

No doubt many a Frater stepping off in

No doubt many a Frater stepping off in the brass band clangor wonders, What do these 50,000 Obicago boys think of us? They flank the grand column. They cross the street, delighted to awaken the wrath of the policeman. They swarm on lamp-posts and other "coignes of vantage." They scan with irreverent eye banners, costumes, men. If a brother is seedy in uniform, out of step or otherwise derelict, they communicate the fact delightedly to one another with strident voice and insulting manner. What do they think of it all?

The writer personally confesses. But all the great hearts he has ever known in Templary, from Florida to Minnesota, from Maine to California, are here either in the flesh or in the spirit. They are here dangling gold crosses to their watch-chains, as knowing the meaning of gold crosses. The railroad conductors, accustomed to processions and hardened by their profession against a display of feeling, confess that they have seen nothing like this.

The comments upon the musicians are sufficiently humorous. One bright little girl cries: "O, popper, see, it takes sixty of 'em to play one tune! Why, I can play a tune all by my lone self." Another observer, recalling the Biblical prohibition, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," admits, by observing the fresh and roseate hue that overspreads the countenance of these brazen men, that they at least are not muzzled either in their rations of corn or the spirit of corn. (He terms it spiritus fruments, being a druggist.)

MOBE THAN ONE OF THE OBSERVERS

frumenti, being a druggist.)

MOBE THAN ONE OF THE OBSERVERS
remarks, as the Southern Commanderies pass
by, upon that noble manifestation of benevolence when, in 1871, the South remembered
Chicago in her sackcloth and ashes. The
gift was not forgotten in 1878, and thus both
extremities of the Nation realized the words
of the Wise One, "It is more blessed to give
than to receive."

Next come

THE KNIGHTS OF CONNECTICUT, THE KNIGHTS OF CONNECTICUT.

In numbers but not in zeal weaker.

The ladies in the balconies look with favor upon these Knights of Connecticut, for nature has cast their llubs in molds of uncommon strength, and it might be said of more shan one of them, "He has an iron breast."

The Second Division is headed by a most accomplished Knight, Sir Haswell C. Clark, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. In view of their fine

drill and even steady appearance, it migh

"The Seven Sieepers in the cave at Ephesus
Have turned from right to left."

Following Sir Clark with his three aids is
a corps of sixteen Commanderies, all from
Illinois. They are preceded by Chicago
Commandery, No. 19.—Knights who rank
with the very flavor of the Garden City.
The Third Division is marshaled by Sir C.
W. Dunning, Grand Standard-Bearer of the
Grand Commandery of Illinois. It contains
ifteen Illinois Commanderies. The names
are very largely traditional, and therefore
appropriate. Upon their banners we read. St.
Bernard, No. 35 (Chicago), Bethel, 36 (Elgin),
Melita, No. 37 (Tuscola), Mt. Olivet. No. 32
(Paxton), Gethsemane, No. 41 (Metropolis),
Cœur de Lion, No. 43 (El Paso), Atheistra
No. 45 (Danville), Templestown, No. 46 (Sulilivan), St. Aldemar, No. 47 (Petersburg), Ascalon, No. 49 (Pittsfield), Tancred, No. 50
(Belleville), and Constantine, No. 51 (Lincoln). Of the first one named it is sufficient
to say that it ranks in honor and usefulness
with the other two Commanderies of Chicago.

THE FOURTH DIVISION

greeted as it has been all the way from Lake street by incessant shouts and clapping of hands, is headed by Sir Daniel T. Hunt, of New York, with three efficient aids. It comprises eight New York Commanderies, seven from Connecticut. Among the New Yorkers none are observed with more interest than Monroe, No. 12, of Rochester, already named. It is understood that they are preparing to make the "competitive" to-day to be a bright and cheery one, and, if the weather continues good, a scene of popular interest. Among these New York Commanderies is more than the ordinary proportion of old Knights, veterans in the service, men who remember (and prefer) the old black uniform, hideous as it was. Upon these older men rest the shadows of the coming change. Looking back upon the last Triennial, and reckoning the number of their class who have passed away in the brief interval, it is no vain prediction that future Conclaves will miss them as the present misses the charmed names of many who walked the streets of Cleveland so hopefully three years ago.

The Fifth Division has Sir R. E. Fleming.

es the charmed names of many who walked the streets of Cleveland so hopefully three years ago.

The Fifth Division has Sir R. E. Fleming, of Ohio, for its commanding officer, assisted by three aids. It is ied by a band that "maketh light the step, raiseth the red blood into the cheek, and giveth its own electric fluid to the otherwise wearied spine." It is wholly made up of Ohio Commanderies, nine in all, named in general from the places where located.

Close upon the rear, and led by an excellent band of music, comes the Sixth Division, governed by an Ohio Knight of repute. Sir George W. Short. There are twelve Commanders in this division, all from Ohio, and they present many figures that attract attention.

And now the vast column is broken, the First Grand Division (Lake street) having all passed on. Led by Sir Fayette F. Fletcher, of Vermont, supported by eight aids, the Second Grand Division approaches. Its first part, the Seventh Division propert, is composed of the Northwest Ohio Battalion, led by Sir W. T. Walker, of Ohio, and comprises six Commanderies, all from Ohio. They are an earnest class of Templars, and their vows combine all that is authoricative in obligation with all that is benevolent in tendency. The Eighth Division approaches, led by that Knight, sans peur et sans reproche, Sir Henry B. Grant, of Kentucky, an authority upon military tactics. This division is composed exclusively of Knights from the land of Boone, "the dark and bloody ground," Kentucky. Twelve Commanderies are represented.

Kentucky. Twelve Commanderies are represented.

THE NINTH DIVISION

is led by Col. John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, a Knight of warm and graceful presence. This part of the column rejoices in twelve Commanderies, all from the Keystone State. Observers remark upon a Knight with hair snow-white. He has a strong, vibrating voice and a port of exceeding dignity. Within this division are some Commanderies of great fame-viz.: St. John No. 4, of Philadelphia; Pittsburg No. 1, Pittsburg; Allegheny No. 35, of Allegheny; Mary No. 36, of Philadelphia; and others. Members of several of these have raised various expeditions to Europe, and at least one of its Commandery banners nov passing us has crossed the sea. The presion of step, elegance of uniform, and sons manly bearing of the Pennsylvania is remarked by all observers. If with The Tenth Division next stirs? Richard its fine band. It is officered by inneteen L. Woolsey, of Indiana, where, all from Commanderies under his one each from the Indiana Register, ambia, and Lon-Texas, the District of don, Canada.

The Elevanda, B. Carter, of Michean, who leaves a god name here in Chicago lossing, the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition. If good midderies, all from Lichigan. If good midderies, all from Lichigan. If good midderies, all from Lichigan.

bearing: The orps emprises nine manderies, all from dichigan. If words go for anything the Knights Michigan are well instructed.

Michigan are well instructed.

THE TWO TIPDIVISION

is headed by Sir and the Michigan.

The Third and last of the primary (or Grand) divisions is worthilyled by Sir Benjamin F. Haller, of Tennesses supported by numerous and skillful aids.

The members of the Third the Division proper bear a noble part and stract many eyes. It is led by a California qualitation or California, Utah, and Newada," and tye whose orders is "The Battalion of Knihts from California, Utah, and Newada," and twe more Tennessee Commanderies.

The Fourteenth Division is commanded by a Knight of note, Sir Edward W. Hines, of Wisconsin. Among the members of his personal staff are Knights from New Jersey and Ullinois. Under his command are twelve Commanderies from Wisconsin, foar from New Jersey, and three from Georgia. There is no jurisdiction better officered or instructed than Wisconsin.

New Jersey, and three from Georgia. There is no jurisdiction better officered or instructed than Wisconsin.

THE FIFTEENTH DIVISION next looms upon our vision following a well-known frater, Sir John R. Parsons, of Missouri. Among his aids are Knights from Alabama and Louisiana. His fellowing embraces eleven Commanderies from Missouri, one from New Hampshire, two from Alabama, and a battalion of Louisiana Knights. It is a striking proof of the oneness of sentiment that prevails over a territory so broad, that the "Orders" upon which they work are so nearly alike.

The Sixteenth Division gives us a glimpse of the rear of the great column, but yet far in the distance. The leader is Sir Charles S. Bentley, of lowa. In his column are twenty-eight Commanderies, all from Iowa, the last five composing the so-called "Northern Iowa Battalion."

The Seventeenth Division is commanded by Sir R. C. Munger, Minnesota. Among his aids are Knights from Kansas and Illinois. It comprises seven Commanderies from Minnesota, and twelve from Kansas.

THE EIGHTEENTH DIVISION is submissive to the lead of Sir William A. Hanway, of Maryland, a skillful Knight, whose aids represent Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado, and West Virginia. It is composed of the three Commanderies of Maryland, three from Wyoming, and the "Battalion of Nebraska Knights."

The Nineteenth Division brings forward a name familiar to many Masons, Sir James P. Pearson, of the District of Columbia, among whose aids are Knights of Nebraska and Illinois. It is composed of one Commandery each from the jurisdiction of Maryland and Rhode Island (united), District of Columbia, Michigan, and Missouri.

THE TWENTIETH DIVISION, and last, is commanded by Sir John H. Nor-

Michigan, and Missouri.

THE TWENTIETH DIVISION,
and last, is commanded by Sir John H. Norvell, of Illinois. It embraces the escort of the Grand Master, that famed corps of Knights, Oriental Commandery, No. 12, Cleveland, O. The whole division is a Guard of Honor to the Most Eminent Grand Master Vincent L. Huribut, accompanied by the officers of the Grand Encampment.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS TURN-FEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 17.—This is fourth and last day of the sixth bienr parville, Ill., Aug.
fourth and last day of the sixth blennial
gathering of the Central Illinois Turn-Bezirk.
Delegations are present from Jacksonville,
Springfield, Decatur, Peoria, Bloomington,
and Champaign. Sunday, the picnic day,
was spent at the Fair-Grounds, where competitive athletic exercises took place. On
Monday occurred the grand procession, in
which the military and civic organizations of
the city participated. The welcome address was delivered by Mayor Dickson, after
which came the orator of the day, the Hon.
Jacob Lucas, of Peoria. All the businesshouses and many residences are decked with
flags and wreaths, while a triumphal arch
has been erected in the square. This festival
will be a memorable gala-day for the Turners, being the greatest celebration of the kind
ever held in this part of the State.

Free use of Kimbali's Catarrh Ciga vents hay fever. The genuine article

PINANCIAL DAY & FIELD.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 130 LaSalle-st. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

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STOCK SPECULATION. JOHN A. DODGE & CO., Buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also Stock Privileges in which £5 to \$100 can be profitably invested. Opportunities for good profits are constantly occurring. Full infogmation on application, and Weekly Report sent Ires.

MINING CARDS. BARBRE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. Muton S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treas-urer; D. L. Loucka, Secretary. Office, No. 50 Drexel Building, New York.

THRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 20,000 Shares, \$50 each.

Daniel S. Appleton, President; Drake De Kay, Socretary.

Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. DREELAND MINING COMPANY. Clear Creek County, Colorado.

Capital, \$5,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$25 each. R. C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary TRON SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.

Capital, \$10,001,000; \$00,000 Shares, \$10 each. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. MINER BOY MINING COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of Colorado Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville.

STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE. pital, 6,000.00. A. A. Meleod, Pres. C. R. Karly, Vioe-Pres. neersl Offices. 15 South Fourth street, Philadelphi ORTIZ MINE GRANT CO.

100 agres, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe. J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York. ROBINSON CONSCIADATED MINING C

Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 cach.
D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Ser
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

VALLEY FORGE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Bed Rock (near Prescott), Armona.

HENRY BOOTH, President.

6ALUSHA ANDER
8ON, Vice-President.

6W ashington-st., Chicago.

"Arizona Illustrated" sent free by G. A. SMITH & CO., Chicago. Ill. PETRIFIED WHILE ALIVE.

Fifteen Years of Slow Torture Before Death-An Extraordinary Story by a

Western Physician.
"One of the most heartrending cases that ever came under my notice," said a well-known Louisville physician to several gentlemen who had been discussing Dr. Tanner's prospects of a miserable death, "was that of a man whose death could not affect his relations, because he had none; but the manner of his dying was so awful that it was a call upon common humanity for sorrow. nsef the War, when he was 20 years old, en-federand fought with courage under Conmarked banners. His gallantry was so ranks and he was promoted from the ranks and he was promoted from the the prospectecame a Captain, with as the War of further advancement warfare about aressed. In the terrible to the rains and ville he was exposed inflammatory rheumads, and contracted never recovered, and who from which he is treated. He returned to caused his reservable circulars, and never he ago a little was dying as slowly ad surel, and with as much torture, as the sost reined cruetites of human invention sight have produced.

of numan invention right have produced.

Do you know what inflammatory rheumatism is? No. Welliangine that you were lying perfectly still, with not a musele in play, and the most kery in high pairs shooting like barbed hoss the party limb and joint. You try into do rum of agony to assume another yestion. The mere more ing like barbed hoss in the heavily limb and joint. You try inde do aim of a goint grace an awul crueity finite the rack is an industry to the most delicate vitch of sensibility, and if each nerve in the body were bared ad form simultaneously the pain could not be Kreater. Moments become hours, and hosts become ages of suffering out likes century, and you can picture to yoursel what his life was. Oplates? Of course oplates were administered, but what of the moments when the indusence had wased, and when, rushing upon him like wows of torture made rusemous by haper, the pains brick through the vell of insensibility, and taged at his frame with tech of crueity? The very limunity which oplum guve added another horror when it was withdrawn. He was kept under its influence as much as pessible. In nine years he had lost every power of muscular effort, and sat in his chair aliving corpse, only to be moved to his bed, but, sitting in his involvement. He was the heart when he holonger lay in his chair aliving corpse, only to be moved to his bed, where he became a munmy with the spark of life still glowing. The time shortly came when he no longer lay in his bed, but, sitting in his invalid chair, became the enthroned embodiment of a soul too miserable for life, too sacred to be freed by other hands. If there were in the Sphinx of Egypt as immortad soul and a buman intelligence, can you fancy list sorture? Day after day looking upon the same hot waste for centuries; day after day with a fixed gazing upon a molten horror of sun and not blind; year after pitiless year amothered in an awful slence which makes every pain so exquisit that it almost become hair arked gazing upon a molten horror of sun and not blind; year after pitiless year amothered in an awful slence which makes every pain so exquisit that it almost become hair and halpit persecutor. So he cas at year after year, with his muscles fixed in fron, his eyes looking upon a molten horror of sun pain racked into hopeless cowardice the strong heart that had led his m

We once knew twins who so much resembled such other that one of them starved himself to leath, thinking each day it was himself who had eaten three hearty meals, when, in fact, the eater was the brother. The surviving twin doesn't know to this day whether it was his brother or himself who died and was buried.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Little or No Business Done at the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday.

All the Banks Closed, and No Stock Transactions to Report.

State of the New York and Other Outside Markets.

FINANCIAL.

As the Chicago banks were closed in honor of the Knights Templar celebration, there were no transactions to report. Business was extremely dull in the securities of the New York Stock Exchange. Our New York dispatches give full ac-counts of the condition of the stock market in that city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Onteapo Probust.

New York, Aug. II.—Dealings in stocks today have been light and fluctuations without
decided feature. The opening was strong, but
there was a fractional decline, then a raily
about moon, and towards the close another
slight failing off. There was no decided weakness at any time, and the undertone has lost
nothing of its strength. The Southwestern
stocks made a slight advance, and Kansas &
Texas appear to have been solected for special
manipulation. The coal stocks were steady and
strong. In Hambibal preferred there has been
some realizing after the recent large advance.
Leading operators see nothing in the present
situation to operate either way, being content to
hold their stocks for higher prices. There is especially good buying of Rock Island and Illinois
Central.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

New York, Aug. II.—Governments quiet and

NEW YORK, Aug. II.—Governments quis

New York, Aur. II.—Governments quiet and generally steady.
Railroad bonds fairly active and irregular.
State securities inactive and nominal.
The stock market opened firm, and in the early dealings prices advanced ¼ to l½ per cent, canada Southern, kansas & Texas, and Michigan Central leading in the improvement. Subsequently there was a reaction of ¾ to l½ per cent, the latter in Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. During the afternoon speculation was duil, transactions light in volume, and fluctuations confined within narrow limits. A firm tone, however, prevailed generally, and prices advanced ¼ to l½ per cent, coal shares showing most strength. In the final salet the general list was steady. most strength. In the final is list was steady. Transactions, 127,000 shares:

Western Union.

Money market easy at 263 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 465 per cent.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, duil and steady at 481½; demand, 485½.

Produce experts for the week 9,470,000; ahipments of wheat 28,000 bu; coru 60,000 bu. COVERNMENT BONDS.

STATE BONDS.

W., St. L. & F Ere seconds... Do preferred...
Do firsts, preferr C. St. L. A. N. O. Kansas & Texas U. P. stocks...
Central Pacific. Northern Pacific. Y. Centra

BOSTOR, Aug. 17.—SPOCKS closed:
Atchisons T. 1st 5s. 29 (chi. Bur. & Quincy. 1288
Do land grant 7s. 1194 (chi. San. & Cleve. 154
Do second 7s. 1196 (chi. San. & Cleve. 154
Do land grant 8s. 154
Boston, it. & Eric 1. Chi.
Eastern R. H. & Ges. 154
Eastern R. H. & Ges. 155
Eastern R. H. & Eric 1. Chi.
Eastern R. H. & Eric 1

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining descripted Press.

New York, Aug. II.—Transactions on the Mining Boards were large to-day, without material change in prices. The closing official quo-

tations were: tations were;
Adura
Adura
Adura
Barbee
By-and-By
Chrysolite
Cimax
Copper Knob.
Culifornia
Durango
Bassick
Hors Silver
Little Chief
Hokil
Horer Nugget
Aduration

Adur

Bullion shipments 819,439.
The manager of Chrysolite reperts that the ore bodies at Hoberts' shaft were never looking.

The net product from the last clean-up of Spring Valley Hydraulic was \$30,001. After paying expenses, £3,000 remained, which will be expended in work on the new tunnel and to pay current bills. This Company will pay no dividends at present.

The Consolidated Arizona Mill will commence running this week. The main shaft carries a ledge nearly five feet wide at a depth of 150 feet of ore that will mill over \$200 per ton. The new smelter of Alia, Montana, will start about Sept. The Comet Mine belonging to this Company is producing about thirty tons daily of good galena ore from a ledge twelve feet wide.

Honana Chief is producing thirty-live tons daily, and can supply 100 tons. A gold brick worth \$4,000 was received from the miscolo-day. A special from Tucson, Ariz., tays Girard shaft is down 250 feet. Cross cutting will commence at the 300 level.

The Empire Hoisting Works are about completed. Twenty stamp custom mills of the Boston & Arizona Smelting Company are tompleted and ready to run.

The Tombstone Company thipped \$71,500 the past week, and Contention will ship \$12,500. Pity stamps are now running in Tombstone, and seventy more are being erected.

A Leadwille special says: The jury in the case of Smurgler against Robinson disagreed, which is virtually a visitory for its disagneed. Which is virtually a visitory for its disagneed, which is virtually a visitory for its disagneed. The Little Chief outquit now averages about eighty tons daily. The strike in Big Pittabure is considered important. The ore is a nigh grade galena, averaging nearly 300 ounces.

The discovery of an ore-body in the Carbonate The net product from the last clean-up of

ble excitement. The yein is regular conlying next to limestone.

A San Francisco special says: Holders of the
Father De Smet are agitated over the alleged
fraudulent purchase by the Trustees of that
Company of the Wyoming Water Company, in
which Archie Borland and Harmon are interested. They sold to De Smet what the Court has
decided to be of little value for \$20,000. De
Smet agreeing to pay the indebtedness, as much
more. D. O. Mills and Thomas Bell are trying
to prevent the consummation of the purchase,
and have telegraphed East for that purpose u
large stockholders to join them in the legal pro-

large stockholders to join them in the legal proceedings.
There is a large increase in business in Gold Hill shares, the market continuing strong. Belcher and Yellow Jacket are among the favorits. A temporary reaction is anticipated.
Grand Prize declared a dividend of 25 cents.
There are reports of a recent rich discovery at the Caborca Mines, Sonora.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
New York, Aug. 17.—In the mining market the activity was further increased to day, with Hukili most prominent. It rose Buc, and closed at 170 on large transactions. Bull Domingo further advanced to 7½. The Leadville stocks were dull, and made a slight advance. The general belief is that we shall have a lively mining market this fall.

BOSTON.

Bosron, Aug. 17.—Mining stocks closed: Allouse new 3 Madison Copper Calumet & Hecks 25 Few able, new Cotalpa 15 Copper Pails 15 Ridge Prankin 16 Silver Islet.

COMMERCIAL.

The trading of yesterday may be briefly described in nearly the language of the celebrated in Ireland; There was none.

There was none.

Pienty of people gathered in and around the Chamber of Commerce Building, but they went there to watch the progress of history, not to assist in making it,—except in the French acceptation of the word. There was no trading in produce, and the wholesale stores also were senerally given up to the marginal. were generally given up to the pageant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. American, 6.00.

Busa DSTUFFS—Heavy; California white wheat, 8:
10d@88 9d; do club, 98 6d@108 1d; red Western spring
7s 10d@88 3d; red winter, 8s 9d@9s 3d; Western canal
9s 6d@11s 6d. Corn, new Western mixed, 5s.

LARD—Fine American, dis 6d.
SPIRITS OF TURENTINE—34s.
RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS—Wheat,
SLONG gra; American Salong gra.
VARNS AND FARRIOS—At Manchester, quiet but hrm. London, Aug. 17.—Sudar—Centrifugal, 256225 5d; Muscovado, affont, 22s Mas23s. Spintra of Tundenstink—24s. Antwerp, Aug. 17.—Pethol.sum—25s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Bork. Aug. H.—FLOUR—Sales reported of 14,550 bris of all grades within the range of \$4,5004.50 for inferior to very fancy, mostly as \$4,1004.55.

Cohn-Meal—In bags, \$6,006. as to quality, No. 1 selling at \$6,000 for the mills, and afted at \$6; bolted white quoted at \$1,25,001.50. the latter for choice; bolted yellow at \$1,500.1.0. The exports of flour from the Atlantic seaboard last week were about 103,300 bris.

GMAIN—Wheat—Sales reported of 1,115,000 bu at \$1,00; 118,000 bu No. 2 red at \$4,075,001.05, closing at \$1,00; 118,000 bu No. 2 red at \$4,075,001.05, closing at \$1,00; 13,000 bu no. 2 red at \$4,075,001.05, closing at \$1,00; 13,000 bu no. 2 red at \$4,075,001.05, closing at \$1,00; 14,000 bu at \$6,000, mostly at \$55,00 closing at \$1,00; 14,000 bu at \$6,000 conductively moderate call for supplies; white oats varied little; the No. 2 grade gained a trifle; offerings comparatively moderate; demand, however, limited; sales reported of \$1,000 bu at \$65 for No. 2 Chicago, quoted at the close at \$80. Rye firm but quiet to day; No. 2 Western, for August delivery, quoted at \$60. Barleyvery duil, quoted as before.

Fixing the A further improvement has been reported in the way of rates for grain room of berth for British ports on a reduced offering of a time of provisions, cotton, flour, and general cyan. On a comparatively limited call for accommy attention, especially in the local market, a demand, has been noted for tonnage on charter contracts. Seese a for petroloum were held firmly. Vessels for grain ruled weak.

Molasses firm. Rice-Demand fair, and market fru:
PETROLEUM-Quiet but firm; United, 855c; crude
\$36626; reined, 9c.
Tallow-Active and firm at 67-1067 9-16c.
RESIN-Firm at \$1.45:81.50.
TORPENTINE-Duil and weak 9: 30c.
REGGS-Higher: Resinc.
PROVISIONS-Pork strong; new mess, \$15.50215.75.
Beef steady. Cut mosts quiet but firm; long clear
middles, \$5.30; short clear middles, \$5.30, Land-pemand active and stronger; prime steam, \$1.05:62
8.65.

BUTTER—Firm for choice at 14025c. CHEESE—Firm at 81/06101/20.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 17.—Flour—Daff and unchanged. Ryo-flour quiet; 84.50.

GHAIN—Wheat—Limited/demand: rejected, depot, \$1.00x1.05, cargo rate; No. 2 red. prompt shipments, \$1.08\$ f. o. b.; No. 2 red. prompt shipments, \$1.08\$ f. o. b.; No. 2 red. August, \$1.07% bid. \$1.07% asked; October, \$1.08\$ f. o. b.; No. 2 red. August, \$1.07% bid. \$1.07% asked; Cotober, \$1.08\$ f. o. b.; No. 2 red. August, \$1.07% bid. \$1.07% asked; October, \$1.08\$ f. o. bright mixed, on track, \$15.06\$ for command full prices; high mixed, on track, \$15.06\$ for command full prices; high mixed, on track, \$15.06\$ for command full prices; high mixed, on track, \$15.06\$ for command full prices; high mixed, on track, \$15.06\$ for command full prices; high mixed, \$15.06\$ for saked; September, \$55.06\$ hid, \$55.06\$ asked; September, \$55.06\$ hid, \$5 PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 17.—PLOUB—Firm and more

BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 17.—YLOUB—Firm and more active, but not quotably higher).

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August. \$1.07.5621.07.4; September, \$1.075621.07.4; October, \$1.085621.07.4; September, \$1.075621.07.4; October, \$1.085621.07.4; September, \$1.09510.09; Corn—Western quil and neglected; Western mixed, spot and August. \$0050540; September, \$1.09510.09; Cotober, \$1.52211.6. Oats easier; Western white, 370; do mixed 3556. Eye higher, at \$40. Hay—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

PHYSOLUM—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

Firm at 12c.

PHYSOLUM—Unchanged.

GRECHMER—Coffee firm; Blo cargess ordinary to choice. Bis 1556. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 1056.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

BYRECHELS—Unchanged.

RECHIPTS—Flour, 7358 bris; wheat, 414,000 bu; corn, 536 bu; pre. 123 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 470000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 481,514 bu; corn, 72,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—FLOUR—Active and firm; superfine, \$5.0063.25; XX, \$4.0064.25; XXX, \$4.0064.75; high grades, \$5.0063.62% GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand at \$66510

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand at McGle.
Oats quiet at Sic.
CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady at E.S.
HAY—Quiet but firm; prime, \$18.00; choice, EM.
HAY—Quiet but firm; prime, \$18.00; choice, EM.
PROVISIONS—Bacou quiet and weak; shoulders, 65,
674c; clear rib. 94,689c; clear, 45,6
WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.008.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm;
Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13,66165c; Jobbing,
134,6196c. Sugar quiet but steady; prime to choice,
54,689c; yellow clarified, 95,6685c. Molasses dull and
bominal. Bice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary
to choice, 54,6695c.
MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, \$2,50 per
1,,000 premium; sterling exchange, 85.

TOLEDO. Aug. II.—GRAIN—Wheat stendy; No. 1 white Michigan, Wide; amber Michigan, 1956; No. 2 red Wabash, apot. 1956; August, 1956; September, 1956; October, 1956; No. 3 red Wabash, 1956; rejected, 1956; No. 3 red mixed, 1956. Corn dull; high mixed, 40; No. 2 pot. 1956; September, 4956; October, 4156; No. 2 pot. 1956; September, 4956; October, 4156; No. 2 at 200; asjace, 1956; October, 4156; No. 2 at 200; asjace, 1956; October, 4156; September, 1956; October, 4156; September, 40; Oc RECEIPTS - Wheat, 277,000 bu; core, 45,000 bu; oats, NHIPMENTS - Wheat, 257,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu;

CINCINNATI

GRAIN-Wheat dult, weak, rud lower; No. 2 red winter. Statte: No. 2 ambor, Statte. Open attender: No. 2 mixed, 90-90; Osta frm: No. 2 mixed, 20-20c. Rys-Domaind fair; and market frm: No. 2 at Se. Barley some and frm: No. 2 fail, the. Phovisions of frm: No. 2 fail, the. Phovisions of frm: No. 2 fail, the. Phovisions or nominal at the Committee of the State of the Committee of the State of the Committee of the Com

MILWAUKER. WIL. Aug. II.-PLOUS-Quiet, but GRAIN—Wheat quiet; opened and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90c;

No. 2 do. Sec; August, Sec: September, 87%c; October, 87%c; No. 3 do, 78c; No. 4 do, 78c; rejected, 62c. Corn firmer; No. 2 at 37%c. Oats quiet; No. 2 ht 24%c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 51c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, cash, 18c.

September; ES.40 October. Prime steam lard, 87.79 cash and September; ES.40 October. Prime steam lard, 87.79 cash and September; ES.40 October.

HOGS-Lower at \$4.5004.75.

Fasignts-Wheat to Buffalo, 5%c.

HECKIPTS-Flour, 10.00 bris; wheat, 17.000 bu; Oata, 4780 Ob.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—FLOUR—Steady: Western suppeffine, \$1.204.00; common extras, \$4.008.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.204.25; Minnesota do, \$5.006.76; spring wheat patents, \$2.506.75; winter do, \$5.006.76; oping wheat patents, \$2.506.75; winter do, \$1.006.76; GRAIN—Corn steady; \$5.606.75; winter do, \$1.006.77; GRAIN—Corn steady; \$5.606.75; or refuxed and yellow, Oats—Demand fair and market firm; new selling at 416.65; old nominal. Rye, \$1.00.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

ENTS-Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats,

HUTTER-Nominally unchanged.

HUTTER-Nominally unchanged.

HOGGS-Western fresh, 142 154c.

HECHIPTS-Flour, 9,000 bris; corn, 123,000 bu; wheat,

HEPMENTS-Flour, 450 bris; corn, 52,000 bu; wheat,

5,000 ba.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. II.—The Price Current reports:

GHAIN—Whest—Receipts, 82,685 bu; shipments, 24,146

bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 19160; September, 80c; No. 3,

cash, 76c, September, 19160. Corn—Receipts, A.585 bu;

shipments, 19,385 bu; market slow; No. 2, cash, 2946;

September, 27360.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. II.—FLOUR.—Steady. GRAIN.—Wheat dull: No. 1 white, 974c; August, 1966: September, 974c; October, 984c; No. 2 white, 2666: September, 966c; October 2014698c; No. 2 red, 974c. RECEIPTS - Wheat, 55,000 bp. SEIPMENTS - Wheat, 42,000 bd.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nomi-nal. Corn easier; no sales. Onts nominal for Can-CANAL PREIGHTS-Wheat, 60; corn, 5%c.

OSWEGO. OSWEGO, Aug. 17 .- GRAIN-Wheat nominally un d. Corn firm; Western mixed, 490 PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 9c. PETTSBURG, Aug. 17.—PETROLEUM—A trifle more active, and crude higher; \$1.0% at Parker's for ship-ment; retined, \$5,6%;c. Philadelphia delivery. WOOL.

PHILADELPRIA, Pa., Aug. H.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above. \$5647c; extra, \$5640c; medium, 476450c; coarse, 40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fina, 46644c; medium, 476454c; coarse, 40c; washed combing and delaine, 436454c; unwashed do, 22630c; tub-washed, 47654c; pulled, 5645c. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. R.—Bisiness continues fairly active, with package houses and jobbing trade steadily improving. Cotton goods in steady demand. Best fancy prints doing well, and dress ginghams very active. Dress goods in fair request. Clothing woolens in moderate demand. Foreign goods rather more

COTTON. New Oust ANS, Aug. 17.—Corrow—Quiet; midding 113/0; lowdo, 10/40; good ordinary, 57/40; net receipt 20 bales: gross, 111; sales, 250; tock, 31,515. TURPENTINE.

WEMINGTON, Aug. IT.—SPIRITS OF TURPANTIN LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Aug. II.—CATILE-Receipts to-day, 800; consigned through, 300 ears; market quiet and steady for good steers; butchers' stock dull and lower; of-ferings mainly fair to medium; sales good shippers', 14.4564.70; fair to medium, 84.0064.00; good butchers' steers, 83.6564.10; light butchers', 83.3663.55; mixed butchers', 83.3663.55; mixed butchers', 83.3663.55; mixed butchers', 83.3663.55; mixed

butchers', \$2.406.2.5; stockers, \$2.406.2.5; mostly, sow \$2.10.

SHEP AND LAMES—Receipts to-day, 2.00; con-signed through, 6 cars; market quiet and unchanged; demand and offerings light; sales fair to good West-ern sheep, \$6.406.4.5; common lambs, \$4.575; all sold, 10.068—Receipts to-day, 1.70; consigned through, 2 cars; market dull, weak, and lower; offerings main-je poor to medium quality: sales common light grass-ers to fair Ohios and Michigans, \$4.666.75; good corn-fed Yorkers, \$6.106.3.5; heavy and medium, \$5.006.30; pigs, \$4.566.13; \$ cars remain unsold, mainly com-WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN. Aug. II.—BERF CATTLE—Receipts, I,86; demand fair: prices for bost Western cattle advanced Mo: Northern sold quick at quotations, trade being very good on all grades. Sales of choice at 57.25.27.30: extra, 56.75.27.40; first quality, \$1.00.25.00; second quality, \$1.00.25.00; Northern freezed house, objections in live, 55.25.20; Northern cressed house, objection—Receipts, 6.31. Trade moderate, prices held firmly on sheep, but lambs declined 54c. Sales of sheep in loss at \$2.25.4.00 each; extra, \$4.00.25.00; lambs, \$6.00.25.00;

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribura.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Aug. II.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 83 head; shipments, 547; market 1.1 laber more gaintys facility of phinness. 52 head; shipments, 547; market steady; cows. 81,7562,76; grass Texas, 81,7562,76; market steady; choice, 84,5634.56; light shipping and mixed packing, 4,5624.56. KANSAS CITY.

RAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. II.—CATTLE—Receipts to-ay, 186 through and 1,547 of yard stock; soiling fair t enterday's prices.

1. enterday to day.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. Mo. Aug. II.—CATELS—Steady for natives at previous prices, and dull for grass Texans; export sceer, \$4,500 at 75 fair to prime shipping \$4.00 \$4.00 mixed butchers staff \$1.55.400; grass Texans, \$1.265.400; in 1.55.400; saipments, 50.000 at \$3.0004.00; receipts, \$1,000; shipments, none. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Hogs—Firm and unchanged eccipts, 710; shipments, 245.

MARINE NEWS.

HOME HAPPENINGS. DOCK NOTES.

mand of the tug Black Ball. He is succeeded by Capt. Duncan Ferguson. Night before last the schooner F. A. Georger had her anchor broken through bringing it in contact with one of the abutments of the Polk street bridged.

Harbor-Master Carey yesterday superintended the removal of a dilapidated sunken canal-boat, that had by some means been shifted to a point opposit the Fulierton avenue pumping-works. The craft was towed out into the take by the tug field Jacket, broken up as much as possible, and allowed to find the bottom.

Last evening the tug Robert Tarrant brought the barge C. F. Allen in contact with the schooner Imperiat, towed by the tug Ewing, in the draw of Lake street bridge. The Allen lost her horn, and the imperial had some of her bobstays carried away. Night before last the schooner F. A. Georger

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The following shortages on grain cargoes from The following shortages on grain cargoes from Chicago were reported Saturday afternoon: Schooner James D. Sawyer, 289 bushels on a cargo of 41,500 bushels of wheat consigned to James A. Campbell & Co., which was discharged at the Commercial Elevator; schooner Sunnyside, on a cargo of 38,000 bushels of rye consigned to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and uniqued to Messra A. P. Wright & Son and Uniqued to Mess at the Commercial Elevator; schooner Sunnyside, on a cargo of 38,000 bushels of rye consigned to Messrs. A. P. Wright & Son and unloaded at the Commercial Elevator, short 277 bushels; schooner John B. Merrill, on a cargo billed as \$1,000 bushels of wheat, which we understand was taken in at the Nutt Elevator, in Chicago, and discharged at the Sturges Elevator here, short 127 bushels; propeller Scotia, of Ensign's Commercial Line, which arrived down on Wednesdy last with a cargo billed as \$8,000 bushels of corn, consigned to A. P. Wright & Son, and which she discharged at the Commercial Elevator, short 137 bushels; and the schooner Charles Fusier, on a cargo of \$6,000 bushels of corn, consigned to W. Meadows, and discharged at the City Elevator, short we bushels. This is pretty well for a week's work. One cannot help thinking that there is something wrong somewhere, and that were vessel-owners to take the matter up energetically and organize an association for the protection of their interests, it would have a tendency to put a stop to these wholesale inroads upon vessels freight bills.

We have been informed that the paragraph which appeared in a Detroit exchange with reference to the shortage on the schooner Swallow, to the effect that Capt. Grummoud had threatened proceedings unless the shortage was made good, was not correct. It is said that at the time if occurred the elevator was under repairs, and in consequence of cutting in for a patent shovel, close to the scales, they were thrown out of adjintment, which fact was not discovered until afterwards. On the shortage being reported to Mr. Wilkinson, we understand, be had the whole of the grain reweighed into canal-boats, without cat the time of the process of the vessel, and the shortage was then found.—Bufole Express.

Capt. M. J. Pawey, one of the oldest, if not the oldest take captain living, arrived down from

GLEANINGS.

Capt. M. J. Pavey, one of the oldest, if not the oldest lake captain living, arrived down from Chicago on Thursday has, on the schooner Porter, with Captain Green.—Bufale Express.

Capt. Lyman Hunt. one of the most popular and experienced of lake navigators, has been appointed to the command of the Western Transportation Company's propeller Arabia, vice Capt. Jones, who takes charge of the new boat building at Wyandotte.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.
PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 17.—Down—Propollors New York, Prussia, A. A. Turner and barges, Caldwell and barges. Up—Propellers J. C. Kershaw, Champlain, s, Allegheny and barges, Bay City and s, Europa, J. R. Benson, Clinton and con-sir Thomas Gawn, Joseph Page, Henry t, Kingfisher, Shandon, W. H. Rounds, cone, Glenifer, F. Provost, G. Pfister, Na-laveland, C. J. Wells, John B. Newell, and

atertown. Wind-South, light; weather clear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. H.—Arrivals—Propelle
W. T. Graves, Northerner; schooners G.
tdams, J. H. Mead, M. E. Tremble, J. I. Cas Adams, J. H. Mend, M. E. Tremble, J. I. Case, grain, Chicago.
Cleared—Schooners Mary Copely, D. E. Bailey, Sam Flint, coal, G. W. Adams, N. T. Clark: barge Acorn, Chicago; schooner J. J. Case, grain, Milwankee.
Charters—Schooner J. I. Case, coal to Milwankee. Charters Schooler's Ready and unchanged at 6 cents on wheat 54 cents on corn to New York; pine lumber at 32.50 per 1,000 feet to Albany, and \$3.25 to New York; staves to New York at

Canal shipments—380,000.

Canal shipments—380,000.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dipatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. II.—The barge Eleanor, in tow of the propeller Michigan, and bound down, water-logged Sunday morning in Lake Huron off Port Austin and broke in two, the stern dropping off. The propeller took off the crew and the barge drifted ashore near Huron City. A propeller passing last night reports the barge has not yet gone to pieces. She had a cargo of 200,000 feet of lumber consigned to and owned by Cleveland parties, and it is understood was not insured. The Eleanor is owned by Capt. Hasen, of Bay City, was built in 1857, and was formerly a schooner.

Lumber treights are firm at \$3.50 per thousand to Buffalo and \$2 to Ohio ports. Cargoes are offering freely, DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT. Aug. 17.—Bound up—Propellers Empire Stats, Waverly, Conestoga and consort; steam-barge B. W. Jenness and barges, Mary Pringle and barges; schooners Guido Pfister, Nahant, Thomas Gawn, Joseph Paige, ida Keith, J. D. Sawyer, Picetwing, Emeu. Mismie Davis, C. H. Ryan, John T. Johnson, Iosco, Monitor, Chriss Grover. Grover.

Bound down—Propellers Lowell, Chicago, Atlantic, John Pridgeon and schooner E. L. Coyne, New York, Newburg, Prussia; steam-barges Germania and barges, John N. Glidden and consorts. Alpena and barges, schooners Columbian and Emerald.

BSCANABA.

BSCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 17.—Arrived—Propellers Exyptian, W. L. Brown, L. C. Baldwin, Minnesota, Porest City, T. V. Swain; schooners G. D. Russell, Pellean, Norman, Constitution, T. Qunyle, F. J. King, Canton, C. A. Ring, J. Platt, A. L. Potter, Nassau, Pulaski, Floetwing, Mineral State, Clara Parker, D. A. Wells, J. T. Mott, S. H. Foster, H. H. Brown, A. B. Norris, Maxwell. well.
Cleared—Schooners D. K. Clint, L. C. Burta, C. Harrison, Stampede, H. B. Newcomb, F. Morse, L. Cooper, Constitution, Canton, A. Potter; propellers S. C. Baidwin, Norman, W. I Brown, Leland, and Jarecki.

Special Dipatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
PORT COLBORNE.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 17.—Passed dow
ropoller Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, gene Cargo.

Up—Schooner O. M. Bond, Oswego to Chicago,
Coal: W. J. Saffel, Kingston to Chicago, light:
West Side, Charlotte to Chicago, coal: Kate
Kelly, Oswego to Chicago, coal: A. Muir, Kingston to Chicago, salt. STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
STURGEON BAY, Wis., Aug. 17.—Arrived via canni—Schooners Glad Tidings and Star, light.
The tug Drake, which is chartered by the Sturgeon Bay Lumber Company, arrived here to-day from Escanaba.
Wind southeast, weather clear and pleasant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 17.—Passed down—Propeller Japas.

Arrived—Propeller James Fay: schooners Rhodes, B. Calkins, Exile.
Cleared—Propeller James Davidson; schooners Ogarita, Trinidad. MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 17.—Passed

Marquerre, account of the propeller Winslow.
Arrived—Schooner Fitzhugh.
Cleared—Propeller J. S. Fay; schooner D. R. Rhodés; propeller S. Chamberiain; schooner Martin, J. F. Card, H. Folger, Southwest. ST. JOSEPH, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 17.—Cleared—Schulchards, Escapada

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, ERIE, Pa., August 17.—Cleared—Scho wasco, comi. Chicago. COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 17.—Arrived,
Steamer Northern Queen, from Chicago, grain ngers, and general freight. ed—Schooner Crawford, Chicago, light. PORT DALHOUSIE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 17.—Passed upbooner Nellie Wilder, Charlotte to Chicago

al. Down-Nothing. KINGSTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 17.—Arrived—Schoone.
em Ellsworth, from Chicago, 23,400 bushel

DULUTH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DVLUTH, Minn., Aug. 17.—Arrived—Propeller
City of Owen Sound, Collingwood.

Departed—Propeller Peerless, Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARBIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, jumber.

Prop G. Hickox, Muskegon, jumber.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Skesenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Minneapolis, Miswaukee, light.

Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon, wood.

Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, wood.

Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr South Haven, Ludwig's Pier, wood.

Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr David Vance, Milwaukee, light.

ACTUAL BAILINGS. ACTUAL SAILINGS.

ACTUAL SAILING
Schr Sailor Boy, Muskegon.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee.
Schr A. J. Mowery, Lircoin.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee.
Schr G. J. Roeder, Manistee.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven.
Schr Mystic, Manistee. Schr Mystic, Manistee, Schr Mystic, Manistee, Schr H. A. Richardod, Muskegon Schr H. A. Richardod, Muskegon Schr John Mark, Manistee, Schr Advance, White Fish Bay. Prop I. H. Owen, Escanaba. Schr Cuyahoga, Manistee, Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, Schr E. Bates, Muskegon, Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, Schr J. Luff, Marinette, Schr Kate Gillett, Menominee,

Schr Kate Gillett, Menominee.
Schr L. A. Burton, Menominee.
Schr Belipse, Muskegon.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr Planet, Grand Haven.
Schr Planet, Grand Haven.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdall, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Christiana, Beaver Island, 12 bris flour and sundries. Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, \$7,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn, 100 bris
pork, and sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu Prop Montana, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu rye.
Schr A. B. Mobre, Buffalo, 63,000 bu corn.
Schr W. H. Vanderbitt, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr E. Coming, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 500 bris flour, and sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn and sundries.

Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, 18,000 bu wheat and sundries.

Prop idand, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat, 4,304 bu corn, 875 bris flour, and sundries.

Prop Iron Age, Buffalo, 88,000 bu corn.
Schr Iron State, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Col. Cook, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbitt, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Proph. W. Powers, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.

Prop Russia, Buffalo, 42,000 bu rye, 16,000 bu wheat. Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

Very recently a remarkable divarce suit was decided in London adversely to a Mrs. Buller, a fashionable lady of beauty, mixing in Court circles, who was married first to Mr. Kingscote of the Guarde, who obtained a divorce from her, secondity to Capt. Buller of the same corps, a famous cricketer, who has now obtained a divorce, there being three co-respondents. Mr. Flower, Lord Arthur Hill, and Lord Marcus Beresford, with two of whom the jury found her guilty. She is to be again married to Lord Marcus, the third. Meeting the other day one

of the sentlemen with whom it was sought to prove her acquainted at the Charing Cross Railway terminus, she began attacking him with har tongue in terms more familiar in the East than in the West End circles, and on his attempting to make off dashed on him with an umbrella, and actually floored him with a righthan box on the ear. Capt. Paget, Miss Stevens' husband, has taken an action against her for a large sum of money loaned, in conjunction with Lord A. Hill and Mr. Flower, to her when they were admirers. Flower respudiates the action, and is willing to stand the loss. He, like Paget, married an heiress.

"WHIPPING A NIGGER." An Outrage in South Carolina in Whiel Democratic Officers Are Concerned.

Democratic officers are concerned.

Correspondence New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. T.—Trustworthy information reached here to-day of a most dastardly outrage committed near Centre-ville, Collecton County, upon the person of a colored buy, 18 years old, named John Gautt, who had foolishly pointed a gun at a child belonging to Ives Reeves. About 9 o'clock on the evening of July 30, Mr. Zeigler, the boy's employer, was called to his gate by Ives Reeves and Manny Hill, who demanded the custody of Gautt, at the same time inthe custody of Gautt, at the same time informing Zeigler that five of their friends were concealed in close proximity to enforce their demand. Zeigler, who was evidently aware of their intentions, refused to comply with their request. They next enlisted the aid of Henry Ackerman, a constable, who accom-panied the party to a Trial Justice named James Ackerman, where, although nearly midnight, a warrant was procured, under

panied the party to a Trial Justice hamed James Ackerman, where, although nearly midnight, a warrant was procured, under authority of which the boy was taken from Zelgler's premises and conveyed to Reeves' house. After a delay of three-quarters of an kour, the constable carried the unfortunate youth into an adjoining swamp, where a band of disguised men 'ook him in charge, stripped him of all his clothing, tied him to a tree, and whipped him most unmercifully. Gentlemen who examined him next morning say that he was covered with blood from his neck to his heels, and that his arms, legs, and back bore frightful evidence of the severity of the punishment he had undergone. After the whipping the fiends fied the "bloody shirt" above the boy's head and turned him loose. Next day the constable, who, if not a participant, was at least an eyewitness to the outrage, again arrested Gautand carried before the Trial Justice who had issued the warrant the night previous. After a so-called examination, in which Reeves was the chief witness, the boy was found guility of an aggravated assault on Reeves' child, and in default of \$500 bail was sent to jail. A day or two after Aaron Gautt sought legal advice from a lawyer at Walterboro as to the best mode of bringing the "night-raiders" to justice and his relative out of jail, and was counseled to take no legal steps. Learning this, and to prevent after consequences, it is alleged the Trial Justice induced a friend to make an affidavit for assault and battery against the persons suspected of the whipping of young Gautt, and arrested them. The trial, one of many similar farces clothed with legality, resulted in the acquittal of all the accused, on the ground of lack of evidence. This, of course, settles the whipping matter, as no other Trial Justice who have already been tried for the same offense, especially when the offense consists in "whipping an nigger."

From all the facts obtained, it seems clear that the Trial Justice and Constable were fully aware of the use that was to be

THE COURTS. Clemens Hirsch began a suit in attach-ment Monday against Theodore Goldman to recover \$2,564.
Two divorce bills were filed Saturday but

uppressed for service,—one Elia Chase from Prin P. Chase, the other Isabelia Nelchert rom Woldemar M. Neichert. Seeberger & Breakey began a suit in at-chment to recover \$1,116.41 of Frank S. Judge Gary will hear the Frank O'Leary

A Death-Bed Scene.

A Death-Bed Scene.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. I3.—Quite a dramatic death-bed scene was enacted in this city to-day. Cora Cole, a young lady whose parents reside in Now York, has been visiting relations here, and several weeks ago was prostrated by malarial fever. This aftermoon she was pronounced dying. Her aunt upon hearing this intelligence was overcome by a paroxysm of grief, and threw herself prone upon the body of the expiring girl. The bed gave way beneath the weight of the two, and they were precipitated to the floor. The girl died almost immediately, and some time elapsed before the grief-stricken aunt could be induced to release her clasp upon the lifeless body.

A right direction—Going to a drug store for Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Avoid counterfeits.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. JUST READY. THE

Republican Text-Book POR THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1880. A Full History of General James

Garfield's Public Life. WITH OTHER POLITICAL INFORMATION. By B. A. HINSDALE, A. M.,

A text-book for Republican voters, prepared espi cially for the campaign of 1880, at General Garfield's desire, by Professor Hinsdale, President of Hiram College, Ohio. Professor Hinsdale succeeded General Gartield in that position, and has been his life-long personal and political friend. Probably no other writer on General Gartield's life and times has had so good opportunities as President Hinsdale to know and study the views, character, and purposes of General Garfield.

The publishers add the following letter from Hon Marshall Jewell, which sufficiently stamps the "Re-publican Text-Book" as authorised by the National

"NEW YORK, July 20, 1820.

"President B. A. Hinsdale, author of 'The stepublican Text-Book for the Campaign of 1830, is an animate personal freind of Gent Garfield of many years standing. He has deverted much time and short making his book a fail and authentic compendium o useful pelitical information. It is well adapted a popular reading, and will be found especially useful popular reading, and will be found especially useful circulation in the coming campain will dury reat good we take pleasure in commending it to the public.

"Chairman Republican National Committee."

"S. W. DORSEY,"

"Secretary Republican National Committee."

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York. For Sunday Schools!

For Temperance! THE BEST NEW BOOKS! TEMPERANCE JEWELS, BY J.H. TEN C. A. HOFFMAN. Has every qualification to be standard Temperance Song Book. Choice symms are congs. and music in excellent taste, are four throughout. There are mastry a sundryd sons specimen copies mailed for me. 23.20 per dozen. PERANCE SONG BOOK, WCL. Potaling to

White Robes! The purest, and White Robes! White Robes! Sunday School White Robes! Song Rooks. White Robes! White Robes! White Robes! Song Par dozen. White Robes! TEMPERANCE LIGHT. BY & C. HPOO

voss. is a perfect "slectife" light for radiance beauty. Has 21 of the very best songs by 21 of the Mailed for Lights. (New High School Song Book, THE WELCOME CHORUS, is nearly through the press.)

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO, ILL. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BAILBOLD TITS-FLBGE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

A Qu

The P

Chleage & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps. Guide-Books. Time-Tables. Sheepinggrand Facific Hotel. Brink's Express Clarkportheast cereer Randolph and State-stal. Falm
House, 75 Canal-st., and as the depote.

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NEW LONDON.

A Quaint Old New-England City-Sights on Its Hilly Streets.

The Ancient Burying-Ground-Groton Monument and the Ruins of Fort Griswold.

CTOR | PREMINERS NAME OF A PARTY OF A PARTY

Genedict Arnold, the Traiter-Centennial of the Burning of the Town.

The Pequot House-Excursions by Sea and Land-Granit Fences and the Men Who Built Them.

coverendence of The Chicago Tribine NEW LONDON, Conn., August, 1880.—A Westerner into t. remote chapter of American history, and a wasts the long-unseen characters with a house interest. With Broton Monument in sight, and this quaint old city surrounding one, it is impossible to help breathing in a little of the atmosphere erested by our forefathers in the stirring ones that are now ended. New London is a remarkably pretty city. Facing Groton and is monument, with the beautiful Thames liver between them, traversed by many varieties of crafts, from the naval ship to the daintiest of yachts,—the blue hills on all sides, and the great elms almost crowding the quaint streets,—it is so different from any Western sight that an ignorant Chicagoan might almost imagine the Atlantic ching between him and home.

A WALK THROUGH THE HILLY STREETS full of interest. One sees specimens of schitecture in its successive stages, from the ancient plain square wooden house, built exclusively for use and shingled all down the side-walls, to the most modern mansion of the present day, modern though medieval. The chimney of one dwelling bear the date of 1789; but there is a house till older than this, known as the oldest souse in New London, -too ancient to have date. Buildings that have stood for a houdred years are considered only middleaged. We were told in regard to a certain church that the society was the oldest in the city, but the church was new,-i. e., it had existed only since the year 1840. Thus we have come to look upon anything less than forty or fifty years old as hardly respectable and meriting no attention. The narrow streets are faced with noble elms, -many of them so broad as to shade the brick walks on either side. Here and there a remnant of old times is found in the old-fashioned name of a street, -such as Gingerbread Lane or Poverty Hill. Some of the hilly avenues, where the terraced gardens on each side are many feet sense of the convenience (by no means beauty) of our own level city. At the head of a cove of the Thames, on which for the

bid brown gravestones, evidently executed when decorative art was very young, must almost have made the mourners smile. Within these walls is found that

PAVORIT INSCRIPTION OF EARLY TIMES:

As you are now, so once was 1;
As I am now, soon must you be:
Prepare for death and follow me.
Evidently this departing one did not lie down to "pleasant dreams," but was troubled with a malicious desire to have others overtaken by her unwilling fate. The ancient grave-tables, horizontal stones, and old forms of English in the inscriptions give token of a past that is dead to us of this generation. Those who rest beneath these moldering stones are a portion of the remote past; therefore no strong feeling of sadness comes over one as he wanders through this pathless field of the dead. Only when we walk through the old streets and catch suggestions of the work they accomplished, are we conscious of the links that bind those olden times to ours. The severe spirit of the old-time religion has burned out, otherwise we surely should not see prudent farmers gathering in their hay on Sanday to escape the disastrous effects of a coming storm. However, I fancy that the ghost of that storm superstition may be detected in the threaten-ing elang of some of the church-bells. aperstition may be detected in the threaten-ng clang of some of the church-bells. Over on the Groton side of the river the nonument and the ruins of

monument and the Groton side of the river the monument and the ruins of FORT GRISWOLD

are the chief features. There is the steep hill down which the ambulance of wounded American prisoners was sent rolling by their captors. Cattle now graze around the inclosure where Capt. Ledyard was murdered as he surrendered his sword, after the fierce but fruitless struggle of the Americans against the superior numbers of the British force. A few yards from the site of the fort is the monument erected as a tribute to the memory of the brave men of New London and Groton who laid down their lives on that terrible 6th of September, 1781. Here more than elsewhere we realize the punishment that Benedict Arnold's treason met with, as we read in the monumental inscription the name of "Benedict Arnold, the Traitor." The battle-ground is overgrown with grass; the bitter feeling between the Rebell Revolutionists and the Mother-Country has died out with the generations has have passed away; but the thought of Arnold is only the branded memory of a traitor. Time, the great healer of wounds, will not be able to efface the thought of his treason; and the virtues he may have possessed will not penetrate the cloud of his treat disposity.

**Rent Jear the centennial of the capture of the fortile and the virtues he may have possessed will not penetrate the cloud of his part disposity. year the centennial of the capture of

THE DRIVE TO SALEMride of sixteen miles through this beautiful the Kengiand country—could not be excelled. It school to be excelled, it school to be excelled, it school to be excelled. It is closely seemed too beautiful to be real, and I look back upon it as one looks back to happy dream. At every turn in the road a new and more charming view is seen. Now we are completely shut in by the leafy walls of a furest road; here we gain the summit of hill and overlook a beautiful stream,

with hills upon hills for a back-ground, and comfortable farm-houses dotted here and there. Again we gaze through the trees at hillsides of almost solid rock, or find that an old gray rock forms a portion of the road-bed. The way is sometimes bordered for a long distance with beautiful beds of ferns. These are not the delicate, twilight-loving ferns of the West, but partake of the hardy spirit of this rocky country, and bear the light without filmehing. The moist, woodsy air is full of the perfume of wild roses, and along the road-side grow huckleberries and blackberries in the greatest profusion. The road is defined by the granit fences, whose rugged outlines are softened by masses of ferns at the base, or trailing vines that make their way through the crevices. These stone walls give a hint of THE MEN WHO BUILT THEM.

The Men who built them.

What an immense amount of human labor they represent! No matter how heavy the stones, the builders did not spare themselves. No slipshod work in these walls. Apparently they will last forever. Here and there a field is seen so thickly covered with stones of all dimensions one might suppose that rocks were the yearly product of the soil. No wonder a hardy race flourished here, nor that these people clung so strongly to their convictions! But we unto him whose convictions were not theirs! What they won, they had to work hard for; and, having it, they held to it firmly, let it be worldly possessions or the characteristics created by this sturdy life. With the strictly utilitarian views of life held by the Puritans, it is not supprising that most of their old farm-houses refuse even to hint at picturesqueness. However, Nature, who abhors straight outlines and unvaried masses of coloring.

TRIUMPHS OVER THEM IN THEIR DECAY.

TRIUMPHS OVER THEM IN THEIR DECAY.
She conceals their angular lines by luxuriant foliage, and breaks the monotony by torn shingles or missing beams. She has covered the unpainted houses with soft grays of her own, perfectly in harmony with the coloring of woods and fields, and has softened the rough boulders with mossy designs and trailing vines. In like manner she has developed from the stern old Puritan stock the New-Englander of to-day,—an equally manly and more liberal type, more in accordance with the spirit of this country of Freedom, and a production of which America has just reason to be proud. TRIUMPHS OVER THEM IN THEIR DECAY.

GARFIELD DESERTED AGAIN! Eli Perkins Leaves the Republican

Party and Goes Over to Hancock-His Letter to Ex-Senator Barnum. Sr. John's Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1880 .- The Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee-DEAR SIE: I have been weighing the claims of both candidates and investigating the histories of both parties, and I have con-cluded to come out for Hancock. These are my reasons for rejecting Garfield and voting for the Democratic candidate: In the first place, Hancock represents the sixteen aristoeratic Rebel States of the noble and chivalric South, while Garfield represents the mean low-lived Yankee Unionists of the North. Hancock believes in reconstructing the Union with the noble Southern soldier and the Christian Secessionist on top and with the mean, sneaking Northern and Southern Unionists and the negro soldiers on the bottom. Hancock believes that the 6,000,000 noble Rebel white men who do the voting for the sixteen States of the solid South ought to kick out the 40,000,000 miserable Northern Unionists who fought

to save this wicked Nation, get on top them-selves, and raise the noble Confederate flag at the polls which the contemptible Yankees wouldn't let them raise at Antietam and of a cove of the Thames, on which for the past century New London boys have enjoyed the winter's skating, we discover an old gristmill, half-hidden by the trees around it. This is more than a realization of the picturesque old mill that has served as a frontispiece for many books.

A VISIT TO THE OLD BURVING-GROUND takes one further back into the past than anything else in this region. The burying-ground of olden times was an entirely different thing from the modern cemetery. On one of the highest points overlooking the river,—surrounded by the inevitable stone wall, without which a New London yard would be very incomplete,—with not a simple tree to soften the desolation, this old ground lies as a reminder of the vigorous race who went through with such struggles to demonstrate the survival of the fittest. The moss-covered stones—many of them so decayed that the inscriptions are almost obliterated—seem older than time itself; yet the sarliest discernible dates are between 1850 and 1600,—only a few years subsequent to the founding of New London, in 1646. Some of the carved angels and other designs on the survival of the desolation of the survey and the desolation of the past than old brown gravestones, evidently executed

fought for the cursed Yankee flag is for Garfild.

I am for Hancock, not because he is a soldier, but because the noble South can use his Yankee uniform as a Confederate masked battery to capture the Northern Unionists and catch the soldiers' vote. I am for Hancock because we can use him as a Union bait to set the Rebel trap to catch the unthoughtful War Democrat of the North. I am for Hancock's Yankee uniform, because with it we can dress up our beautiful Rebel policy in a Blue uniform and fool the Yankee soldiers. I am for Hancock because, with him as a masked battery, the brave Confederates who surrendered at Appomattox can make the miserable Union fools of the Northern States who fought all through the War with such Yankee cowards as Thomas, and Grant, and Hooker, and Phil Sheridan,—I say, because the noble Rebels can make these Yankee fools go against their own miserable North, and come down and vote with Jubal Early, and Beauregard, and Buckner, of the chivalrous South. With Hancock this noble South can make the Northern War Democrats undo at the polls the great victory which they helped to win over the noble Confederacy on the battle-field.

I am for the sixteen noble old Rebel States, which propose to poll 128 votes for Hancock, because if they elect Hancock they will disfranchise all the miserable freedmen who fought against the Confederate flag in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. I am for the sixteen Rebel States, because when once in power they will cut Texas into five new Rebel States, and then with ten more Rebel Senators they will have the mudsill Unionists of the War under their teet. I am for the Solid South, because once in power they will turn out all Union officials,—all Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Governors of Territories, and United States Marshals now appointed from among the Union Yankees of Illinois, Indiana, and New York, and put the noble Secessionists of the South in their places.

I am for Hancock and the sixteen noble Rebel States, because it will be a great and

now appointed from among the Union Yankees of Illinois, Indiana, and New York, and put the noble Secessionists of the South in their places.

I am for Hancock and the sixteen noble Rebels States, because it will be a great and noble victory for us Northern men to vote ourselves out of power and vote the noble Rebels in. We could then stand on the miserable Stars-and-Stripes, and say: "We Democrats of the North fought the battle over again at the polls, and they (the sixteen Rebel States) won the victory. We voted them into power again, ah, ha land voted ourselves out. We could say we fought these noble Rebels all through the War, and, when civif victory was perched upon our banners, we went and bravely voted for the enemy,—voted against the North,—voted against our own countrymen." Yes, my Democrate brother, we can proudly say, when the sixteen Rebel States take possession of the Government,—we can proudly say, as we trail the colors of your old regiment in the dust, "We have turned a mean Union victory into a noble Confederate triumph."

I am for the sixteen States of the Rebel South that control the Democratic party, because they record is good; because they saved the Territories from the withering curse of Slavery in 1858,—only they didu't. I am for the Solid South and the noble Democratic party, because it stood by the Government in 1861, and didn't abandon their sacred trust with Secession in the Senate, theft in the War Department, bankruptey in the Treasury, and treason in the field,—only they did. I am for Hancock and the sixteen noble Rebel States, because they made them citizens and gave them the noble right of suffrage in 1866; and because in Louisiana, where there are two negroes to one white man, they allow them all to go to the polls like freedmen and vote the Republican ticket,—only they don't.

I am against Garfield because he has objected to paying \$800,000,000 out of the Yankee Treasury to the solid, noble Confederates of the South for old cotton claims; because he would not vote to reinstate

pudiated; and because with Garfield President the honest Confederate war-debt will never be paid in coin.

I am against the mean Republican party because it took charge of the Government in 1881, when the noble Democratic party had it almost bankrupt,—when the sixteen noble Southern Democratic Etates were thundering up against the Yankee Capital from Virginia,—when those great and good Democrats from Virginia, Mason and Slidell, had got envious France, and Spain, and England all against it,—when the noble South had proudly stolen the Yankee navy,—I say I am down on the mean, low-lived Republican party that came into power then, and in four years sacrificed a hundred thousand noble Rebellives and brought out a Nation with the grandest credit on earth. I'm down on the Republican party, and Lincoln, and Garfield, and Chaset, and Seward, and Morton, and Chandler, and Hale, and Conkling, and Logan, for making England and France spit on our noble Rebel vag and reverently salute their cursed old Stars-and-Stripes.

I'm down on Garfield because he wants to carry out all the amendments to the mean Yankee Constitution; because he wants every low Union-loving freedman in the South to vote as much as the proudest white Democrat, when the Northern Yankee knows there are two negroes to one white man in Louisiana, Mississppi, Georgia, and South Carolina, and that such damnable liberty would drive the poble Secessionists to the wall, ruin the Democratic party, and break up the Solid South.

I am down on this miserable, freedom-loving Garfield, because he says every American citizen, white or black, should be allowed the right of free speech, a free press, and a free vote over all this broad land,—along the bayons of Louisiana, where there are no mean Stars-and-Stripes, no mean Yankee flag, to cheer them oh, as well as among the breezy hills of New Hampshire, where, if we should get this damnable Union in our cluteles again and attempt to wreck her, every Northern Christian church-spire would be a flagstaff. I am, very respectf

SUMMER SAUNTERINGS.

Life at Newport—The Slave Trade—Peeps at Providence—Cotton Spinning—Brown & Ives and the Spragues— Senators and Shotguns - Squantum Clam-Bakes - Institutions-An Im-Buildings - Political - The Vets for Garfield.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—There is something enticing about Newport, even to the impecunious subjects of Bohemia, who can admire the beautiful gardens, and the spacious mansions, and the dashing turnouts of the wealthy, while they enjoy the summer breath of Old Ocean. wafted over the Gulf stream up Narragansett Bay. The breat families of

enoney and shoder are well represented, but their lavish expenditures benefit the mechanics and tradesmen of Newport, with those dark-eyed children of Israel who would pass for Arabians, Persians, and Turks, as they offer for sale at exorbitant prices rugs, amulets, embroideries, jet ..., and other Oriental merchandise, the greater part of which, it is confidentially stated, is manufactured in Yankee land. These venders of counterfeit Mohammedan merchandise, with the butchers, the bakers, and the candlestickmakers of this old city by the sea, are the successors of SNOBBY AND SHODDY of this old city by the sea, are the successors of the old ship-owning merchants who flourished prior to the Revolution, and many of whom amassed large fortunes (for those days) in

THE SLAVE TRADE.

During the Revolutionary War, the British monopolized this traffic in what was called "wool and Ivory," and Newport lost her commercial ascendency over Boston. Fleets of Guinea-traders no longer rendezvoused in the magnificent harbor, and the surrounding counmagnificent harbor, and the surrounding country was laid waste and impoverished by the successive occupations of it by armed bodies of Loyalista, Continentals, French, British, and Hessiark. It is a historical fact that only one tree—a sycamore—was left standing on Rhode Island when peace was declared, and the business-men of Newport removed elsewhere, a number color to New Orleans. The old Capital ness-men of Newport removed elsowhere, a number going to New Orleans. The old Capital became dilapidated, and it was gradually going to the bow-wows when the tide of fashionable summer-travel set in and restored its ancient glories. It is still one of the seats of government of the State, but it shares the bonor with the city which Roger Williams founded in 1635, at the head of Narragansett Bay, and which—in pious recognition of the Almighty's care for him after he had been exiled from Massachusetts—he called

The tall white spire of the First Baptist Church points the way from the whurves up to the hights crowned by the buildings of the University, and on every hand one sees marks of the vigor which marks the cities of the West with the accumulated refinements of the older Eastern capitals. The "State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations," of which it is one of the seats of government, is but forty-seven miles long and thirty-seven miles broad, much of which is water, while the remainder is rocky and sterile. Yet industry has made this small patch of granit boulder's blossom like the rose, and rank second in manufacturing importance to any State in the Union.

THE FOOD OF HER WORKMEN PROVIDENCE.

to any State in the Union.

THE FOOD OF HER WORKMEN

comes from the more fertile regions watered by
the tributaries of the Mississippi, and much of
it is purchased at Chicago. Every week nearly
a thousand head of cattle, as many sheep, i,500
hogs, 2,000 bushels of corn, 600 barrels of flour,
and other staple articles of food in proportion,
are received here for home consumption, while
thousands and thousands of yards of cotton and
woolen goods are manufactured and sent all
over the country.

THE FIRST POWER LOOMS
were set up in 1790 at Pawtucket, about four

were set up in 1790 at Pawtucket, about four miles from Providence, by Samuel Stater, an Englishman, backed by Moses Brown, a merchant of means. This was the first successful attempt to spin cotton by machinery in the United States, and from it has sprung the gigantic system which constitutes the main source of the wealth of this State, and one of the most important resources of the country. Some of the original machinery is now in the cabinet of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and a comparison of it with the improved machinery of the present day exhibits the wonderful progress of human invention. Mr. Brown, who supplied the capital for the initial manufactures, entered into partnership with Mr. Ives; they were succeeded by their sons, John Carter Brown and Robert H. Ives, and they in turn have been succeeded by younger relatives, who sustain the manufacturing and financial reputation of the old firm. Their lurgest establishment is their print-works at Lonsdule, under the charge of Col. Goddard, a nephew of Mr. Robert H. Ives, and they have other large manufacturing interests, employing altogether about fifteen hundred persons. They have an immense capital, and their paper is never offered for discount. Conservative and cautious, they never speculate or use borrowed capital.

BROWN AND IVES
have done much to improve the comfort and
condition of their workmen. Groceries, bought
for cash at New York, are supplied at cost
prices; beef cattle are slaughtered and supplied
without any profit from butchers or marketmen, and there are free libraries, icctures, and
concerts. Members of the firms have contributed liberally to the University, the Insane
Asylum, and the admirable City Hospital, and in
War for the suppression of the Rebellion the,
young men went gallantly to the front. Col.
Goddard was on the staff of Gen. Burnaside, and
Capt. Ives was killed at Antietam, where he was
serving on the staff of Gen. Rodman. One of
the young Goddards now commands the First
Light Infantry Regiment, the "crack corps" of
this State.

THE HOUSE OF SPRAGUE
has for three generations been the rival of the

has for three generations been the rival of the house of Brown & Ives, and the hatred which existed at Verona between the Montagues and Capulets has been reproduced here at Providence. Amasa Sprague was the founder of the firm, and at the beginning of the Civil War it was controlled by his two grandchildren, Amasa and William. Unlike their rivals, they were speculators and they experimented at great expense with new machinery, dye-stuffs, and processes of manufacturing. William, a Democrat, espoused the Union cause, and the attentions paid him by the Republicans turned his head. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and then United States Senator, while Miss Kate Chase, the eldest daughter of the Chief Justice, became his wife. His Senatorial career was not a glorious one, and he entered into all sorts of speculations in addition to those connected with the mammoth cotton and print mills. He was interested in water-powers at Augusta, Me., and at Columbia, S. C., in the Neptuhe line of steamers between this city and New York, in the manufacture of the Sprague mower, in the Locomotive Works, the Horse-Shoe Manufacturing Company, in the American File Company, in several iron companies, and in the fancy cultivation of a large farm at Crauston.

THE NARRAGANSETT VILLA, upon which so many thousands has been lavishiv expended, was the summer home of Mrz.
William Sprgue, as before the bankruptey, except that she had fewer servants and horses.
But last year, while she was enjoying the delightful breezes from the bay, and at the same
time the society of her father's friend and her
friend, Senator Conkling, the demon of jeniousytook possession of her husband. His heroic performances with a shotgun in driving away his
wife's guest, for whom he had professed great
friendship and admiration, need not be repeated.
They are on a par with the attack which he
made in a speech while he was a Senator on the
military reputation of Gen. Burnside, and show
what a weak intellect can do, when stimulated
by

is a delightful little rocky island just below Providence which the Squantum Club have converted into an epicurean paradise. Perched upon the ragged rocks, in the crevices of which grass and flowers flourish, are the picturesque club-houses, with broad verandas overlooking the broad bay, dotted with steamboats and saling-vessels gliding along in silence and in sunlight. Here, once a week, the members of the Club, with such strangers as may be fortunate enough to receive invitations, meet for a friendly chat, never marred ty political wrangling or business controversies, and then comes

ly chat, never marred ty political wrangling or business controversies, and then comes THE CLAM-BAKE.

I have in a preceding epistic dwelt on these feasts, peculiar to Rhode Island, and to be witnessed and partaken of in their most favorable aspect at the Squantum Cluo's cool tables. The use of knives and forks is discarded, the gaping clam-shell is gontly tern apart, the steaming moliusk is plucked with the thumb and finger, dipped into a cup partly filled with melted butter and vinegar, and then tossed into the mbuth, tickling the palate with a fugitive fragrance unknown to the civilized users of plates, knives, and forks. After feasting on these succulent bivalves, there are courses of fried fish, chowder, roasted corn, and onions for those who have an appetite therefor, and there is no lack of generous libations, including potent Santa Croix rum punch, spirkling champagne, and innocent lager. After having thus fed, a seat on one of the cool porches overlooking and almost overhanging the bay, with a good cigar and a round of anecdotes, complete the enjoyments of a Squantum feast. THE NARRAGANSETT CLUB-BOUSE

THE NARKAGANSETT CLUB-BOUSE
in the city is equal to the more rural Squantum
in the perfection of its appointments. There is
also a "Narragansett Hotel," creeted by subscription within a few years, and affording excellent accommodation to wayfarers. Need I
remind Bibliomaniaes of the select but choice
collection of booles on early American history,
collected at an enormous cost by the late John
Carter Brown, who was in his day one of the
firm of Brown & Ives? It is in a fire-proof
building, under the care of Mr. John R. Bartlett, who was one of the Commissioners who established our boundary-line with Mexico, and
who is well known as a ripe scholar. He had a
son in the Marine Corps, and another, who is in
the navy, is the commander of the coast-survey
steamer Blake, which has recently been sounding the Guif Stream.

AN IMMENSE DOME

AN IMMENSE DOME

attracts the attention of all visitors to Providence, and is the largest structure of the kind on this continent. It was built as a shelter for a huge gusometer, 122 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 500,500 cubic feet. Around this is a circular brick building 42 feet high, with walls 16 inches thick. On the rests the dome, which has an internal diameter of 140 feet, and is 81 feet from its base to the top of its such. On the top of the arch is a cupola 20 feet high, surmounted by a bell dome 15 feet high, on which is a spire 28 feet high, crowned with a ball four feet in diameter, from which rises a huge weather-vane. It is a wonderful piece of carpentery, which will compare favorably with the domes famous in the world's history, Could it have been set on a hill, "like a city which cannot be hid," its graceful outline would hare been more conspicuous than it is in its present location, but it is nevertheless one of the sights of Providence, AN IMMENSE DOME THE DEXTER ASYLUM

is a charitable institution, which occupies some afteen acres of land in the heart of the newly-built portion of the stry, or which its inmates rules vogetables for wile and for their own use. Near by is the celebrated Quaker College, open to pupils of both sexes and of all sects, except that the children of those who belong to the So-built of the section of the s ciety of Friends only pay about half as much for board and tuition as the others, and are taught to say "yea" and "nay," instead of yes and no!

board and tuition as the others, and are taught to say "yea" and "nay," instead of yes and no! THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORS both keep house in Providence, and are both widowers, although the lady correspondents at Washington invariably head their lists of bachelor Congressmen with the name of Henry B. Authony. He is a native of Rhode Island, and a graduate of Brown University in this city, but soon after he entered ipon the study of the law he became editor of the Providence Journal, and thenoeforth devoted his whole time to that excellent paper. He ranked with Greene, of the Boston Post; Kendall, of the New Orleans Picapane; Gales, of the National Intelligencer; Webb, of the New York Courier; and McMichael, of the Philadelphia North American, and his mind became stored with acquisitions gathered in every department of human knowledge. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and, after serving two years, he declined a reflection. He was in 1859 elected a United States Senator, and he is now, by length of continuous service, the Pater Senatus. His editorial training has made him a valuable legislator, and he has been especially useful on the Printing and the Naval Committees.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S HOUSE is an unpretending wooden structure, two

senator anthony's house is an unpretending wooden structure, two stories high, on Benevolent street. It is furnished in the substantial old style, with huge and bright brass andirons in the fireplaces, where hickory logs diffuse a healthy heat in cold weather. He has a large private library, especially rich in English poetry and parliamentary lore, and the interior walls of his house are covered with pictures and engravings. His hospitality is proverbial, and his cook has a national reputation.

GEN. BURNEIDE'S FARM

at Bristol, about half-way between this city and

at Bristol, about half-way between this city and Newport, is his favorit abode, but he retains his house in Providence, which is next to the residence of his mother-in-law. Mrs. Bisbop, a finely-preserved old lady. At Bristol the General has a house the parlor of which reminds one of the deck of a steamer, surrounded as it is with glass windows, and encircled with a broad porch. At one end is a large fireplace, where the military visitors sit in the full evenings and fight their battles over again. Gen. Burnside was born and raised in Indiana, where he resided until he went as a cadet to West Point, and where he imbibed a fondness for rural life. He has a fine herd of Jersey cattle, some good horses, and a famous poultry-yard, well filled. Two or three times a week he visits Providence, but he always seems in a hurry to get back to his acres again.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS of Providence are all of recent construction and expensive. There is a large City-Hall, near which is an elaborate soldiers' monument, an imposing Court-House, and an admirably-arranged Hospital. Individual liberality has erected a new Library and other college buildings, and the Post-Office, which is in the lower story of a granit public building, has been reconstructed and remodeled.

The POLITICAL CALDRON

THE POLITICAL CALDRON

is simmering, but has not yet reached the boiling-point. The older Republicans preferred Grant prior to the Chicago Convention, and the younger ones wanted Blaine; but they all unite on Garfield, and there are significant signs that Little Rhody will give bim a rousing majority. An attempt was made to get up a boom among the soldiers for Hancock, but they didn't "entituse" worth a cent. The veterans know that the Presidency has been held by a long line of experienced statesmen, nearly all of whom had years of training in the civil sorvice. It is not well now, when foreign statesmen are lauding our institutions, to launch forth into the dangerous experiment of taking "a superb soldier" from his camp, without one single civil qualification, and place him in the first station in the gift of freemen.

THE VETERANS OF RHODE ISLAND say that they find no test of "the superb soldier" every entered as a statesman or his phility.

say that they find no test of "the superb soldier's" experience as a statesman or his ability as a lawmaker,—no evidence of his competency as a civilian which could have qualified him to fill the Presidential chair. They recognize, too, the well-known leaders of the Secession troops at the head of the conglomerated supporters of the Democratic candidates. The well-known Rebel yell rings in their ears again, and once more they are ready to move "forward!" to defeat a party whose only governing creed is the overthrow of the loyal North and Republican principles.

Somebody's Wedding Gift.

London World.

A curious and beautiful wedding gift has recently been executed in this city. The fair recipient will have the proud distinction. It consists of a solid gold chain, of the cable pattern, of great weight, and so constructed as to be worn as a bracelet at will. To this chain is suspended a large circular locket, with gold back, crossed by a broad band of fine diamonds, and encircled by a small chain of very delicate workmanship. The locket is a unique specimen of artistic jewelry; it is of crystal, scal-engraved from the back and painted. It has been produced by the only artist of this kind of work in London. The design is extremely elaborate; on

the curling waves of a green sea the Cambria, Mr. Ashbury's famous yacht, the winner of the ocean race in 1870, is coming proudly in, her white sails filled by the summer wind. The second object on the glittering expanse is the "spot boat" at Sandy Hook, its red hull, two black balls, and the American ensign dring from it, forming an exquisit contrast of color. In the middle distance of this sea piece on crystal is a yacht, presumably the Cambria's defeated rival, miles behind, with tiny hull and speck-like sails, while the funnel and smoke of the tag waiting on the winnercompletes the design on the left. Nothing can be finer than the engraving and coloring of this unrivaied specimen of the artist's skill, and the originality of the design equals the splender of the sift.

FRED MAY'S ARREST.

Conduct at a Long Branch Hotel That Led to His Being Sent to a Police Cell.

Long Branch, Aug. 14.—Frederick May, of New York, whose encounter and reported duel with James Gordon Bennett a few ed duel with James Gordon Bennett a few years ago are remembered, was, a prisoner in the Police Court here, before Justice Lane, to-day. He had been afrested on a charge of disorderly conduct at the West End Hotel. He came to the coast in a yacht yesterday morning. Disembarking at Oceanic, he went to the West End in the afternoon, but did not register there, nor become a receiver. not register there, nor become a regular guest of the house. He was a customer at the bar, however, and by nightfall was intoxicated. He soon grew hilarious, beginning with knocking the hats of his companions down over their brows, and next taking the same liberty with the hats of strangers. Then he took possession of the barber-shop of the hotel, declaring that he was going to run that part of the estabment, and that nobody could get shaved there without his permission. Thus far his exuberance, although noisy, had been confined to comparatively secluded parts of the hotel. But next he wanted to go out on the public verandas. Col. Presbury and Mr. Hildreth, the proprietors, endeavored to induce him to ratire. But he would not do so. He said that he knew what he was about, and would do as he pleased. After a time he went out on the veranda, at the western side of the hotel. It was then about 8 o'clock. There his conduct was such that Officers Swigerd and Fisher, who were on duty at the lotel, warned him not to repeat it, and threatened to arrest him. He soon went to the other side of the building, on the veranda facing the great dining-room, and became more offensive than ever. Mr. Presbury told, him that he must go away or be arrested. Young May then, for the first time, became angry and defiant. Col. Presbury laid his hand on his shoulder, in an expostulatory way, and May turned on him savagely.

Seelng that there was no other course to pursue, for the hotel was crowded with guests, many of whom had witnessed May's conduct, the proprietors ordered his arrest. Officers Swigerd and Fisher too! hold of him and forced him to a carriage. He resisted with all his might, but was made a prisoner. He was taken to the police station, about a mile away. He said to Swigerd called his fellow officer's attention to the threat, asking him to be careful to remember the words.

At the police station Capt. West was in charge, and he put the prisoner into a cell, the two officers making a charge of disorderly conduct. The prison not register there, nor become a regular guest of the house. He was a customer at

At the police station Capt West was in charge, and he put the prisoner into a cell, the two officers making a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner was angrily talkative at first, but afterward became quiet. At 11 o'clock some of May's friends, who had heard of his plight, arrived at the police station. They became responsible for his appearance in court this morning, and on that condition Capt. West released him. They took him to the Howland Hotel, where he spent the night. This morning he went to court according to promise, but as no complainant appeared he was discharged.

Nati-Polishing. The fashionable woman of New-York, whether in the city or at the seasile resorts, is described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer as spending much of her time polishing her nalls. "Her tool," the writer says. "Is an article somewhat like the wooden handles, or holders, for bottime-paper,—a narrow strip of choost season or holders, for hottime-paper,—a narrow strip of choost season or saide and a surface of chamois-skip on the other. Some of these youshers are fancifully made, and \$10 is not an unusual price; but cheap once do the work as well. The essentials are a polishing substance and plenty of industry. A mixture is sold in the stores at a pretty high price, and it has a beautiful mame and label; but it is a simple composition of sytten-stone, oh, and rouge." has a beautiful name and label; but it is a simple composition of pitten-stone, oh, and rouge." This stuff is daubed on the rubber, and assiduous friction does the rest. But the polishing is not all done on flyger-nais. "This is tha-season," says the writer, "when most metrosolitan women bathe more or less at the seasbore, and show their feet in doing so. Time was when the female bather hid the corns, bunious, and little unshapelinesses of her fact a slive or a still snow their feet in doing so. The was when the female buther hid the corns, funnous, and little unshapelinesses of her feet in slippers, or stuck them out of sight into the sand, when not in the water; but it is different now. The attractiveness of the burnished nails is deemed by her to more than coupensate for any little blemishes, and so she trikes pains to show her feet. The change is a marked feature in the surf-seenes at Coney Island, where thousands of women are in the water every afternoon."

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The Recent Great Gathering of Ex-Soldiers at Columbus, O.

Narratives of the Horrors Endured by the Prisoners at Andersonville.

Gen. Beatty's Speech, and the Effect It Had upon His Hearers,

Who Fought for the Union Will Vote to Put Its Foes in Power.

pecial Correspondence of The Chicago Trib COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—The great Reunio of ex-soldiers and sailors of Ohio and adjoining States is now passed into history. It was by far the largest gathering of those who passed through the War ever witnessed in Ohio, and, President Hayes and Gen. Sherman state, the largest they have ever attended. It was a reunion of the rank-and-file who composed the Ohio regiments; and it was by and through their efforts that the Reunion was brought to a successful end. The work of correspondence, of organiza-tion, as well as the details upon which the success of so great an undertaking depends, was all done by those who fought the battles of the Union and had suffered the pangs of Andersonville and other Southern prisons.

The meetings held by

The meetings held by
THE EX-PRISONERS-OF-WAR
were interesting and sad in the extreme.
The City-Hall, where the meetings were
held, was an attractive place for those who
had succeed the horrors of Southern prisons. During these meetings the ex-prisoners would mount the platform and relate their manuer of speaking, would bring tears to the eyes of nearly the whole vast andience, Manyattempted to detail the horrible sufferings und death of a brother-comrade, but would a many cases become so overcome as to be compelled to retire. The universal verdict was, that no book had ever yet been written, and never could be, that could convey to the reader the real suffering endured by the the reade the real suffering endured by the unfortunate men who fell into the hands of the Rebel autorities. Language could not give expression such a living Hen as that give expression of such a living Hen as that yet suffering from the exposure and privations, declared that conthern prisons were not only Hell, but the gry sink-holes of Mell. Another declared that to felt to this day the punishment that was infleted upon him, and that he could never forget aor forgive a people who were so cruel, so heartless, as to starve thousands of their fellow-beings when there was an abundance of food in the land. Without shelter, packed in like dumb brutes, without wood or water while there was an without specier, packed in like dumb dates, without wood or water while there was an abundance near at hand, thousands suffered and died, while others became deranged and ended their miserable existence.

In front of the platform were the photographs of a group of soldiers taken on their arrival at Jacksonville, Fla.,

AFTER SPENDING A YEAR'S TIME IN AN-Poor, emaciated, their features pinched, and Poor, emaciated, their features pinched, and with clothing nothing but tatters and rags, these pictures spoke more forcibly than any language of their sufferings; and, as hundreds of old veterans gazed upon the faces of their comrades whom they had known in the camp and on the battle-field, a tear would glisten in their eyes and trickle down the checks, as they turned away with a sigh, saying, "And the people that did that, and their friends here in the North, ask that the victims of Andersonville who survived those whom they falled to starve or murder, shall help and ald in placing this Government in the hands of the very men who were responsible and aid in placing this Government in the hands of the very men who were responsible for all our woes! No—never will we do it!"

It would be impossible to relate many of the affecting incidents that took place during the great Reunion. One veteran, named Nelson, took the stand, but could only speak a few words. Excusing himself, he said, with tears in his eyes, "I cannot talk,—it's too horrible,—and, even after fifteen years have passed, my dreams at night often carry me back to the Andersonville prison-pen, and all the sufferings we endured." As he limped off the stage, a younger man took his pressional candidate, a simon-pure Depocrat of the old School. Their local pressional candidate, a simon-pure Depocrat of the old School. Their local pressions are referring to Nelson themselves. limped off the stage, a younger man took his place, and, referring to Nelson, thanked God that he had lived to meet again the man that had saved his life while under the demon Wirtz.

A noticeable feature of the ex-prisoners' mostly that the laces where the same than the same transfer.

meeting was the large number of ladies and children who were attentive listeners to the stories of suffering endured by fathers, broshers, and friends, during the war. GEN. DURBIN WARD,

who spoke at the fair-grounds on Wednes who spoke at the fair-grounds on Wednesday, was compelled to stop on account of the rain, and at a time when he did not desire to. Gen. Ward is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Jistrict, and was nearing the political portion of his address when the rain came down he torrents, completely putting out the Denocratic orator's fire. Five mnutes later the sun was shining brightly, and the President delivered his admirable address, followed by Gens. Sherman and Beatty and others.

mirable address, followed by Gens. Sherman and Beatty and otlers.

Gen. Beatty's speech has not been published but was of such a character as to receive the nost intelligent attention. Not less than 15,000 ex-soldiers listened to it, and frequenty applauded. But it sank deeper, and on the outskirts of that vast audience were part works of approval. Said one and on he outskirts of that vast audience were bard words of approval. Said one, "Boy Beatty has boiled the question down fine, ad he is right; no one can deny that his pittion is solid," Another said: "I had aboy made up my mind to vote for Hancoci but I begin to see the Rebel army beind him; it's the same army, only with a ne commander. I'll vote with the rest of heavy. It all some to weathert east of by commander. The vote win the rest of up boys. It all seems to me about one way he: ninety-eight out of every 100 have got a Garfield badge."

GEN. BEATTY'S SPEECH. When Gen. Beatty responded to the loud calls, he met with a complete overion, and spoke as follows:

spoke as follows:

"Soldbers and Fillow-Citizens: Your presence here to-day bears witness to the fact that you have not 'forgotten the past; and Gen. Hazen said truly that you had not, and could not, forget the great battles in which you participated. The present has no history,—its acts are incomplete and unrecorded; the future lies before and beyond us, unknown and undeveloped; neither the present nor the future, therefore, can afford suggestions for our guidance. To the past, then, we are compelled to look for admonition and instruction. The promises of the present may never be fulfilled; the speculations for the future may never be realized; but the past is certain, its record fixed and uniterable; by it, nations are condemned or justified; by it, Administrations are measured; by it, parties must stand or falt; by it, men are estimated here and judged hereafter. It is the treasured experience of the past that makes us wiser and better than the barburian. The past is the honest man's highest testimonial. The individual, the party, or the nation that turns with terror and remorse from the contemplation of the past, may indeed be entitled to our sympathy, but is nevertheless unworthy of our confidence.

"It may be said that men change, and that the errors of the past are atomed for by the virtnes of the present. This is true; but, whenever this change for the better occurs, it is evidenced by deeds, not by works simply. As in the physical. "SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your pres "It may be said that men change, and that the errors of the past are atoned for by the vittnes of the present. This is true; but, whenever this change for the better occurs, it is evidenced by deeds, not by words simply. As in the physical, so in the domain of inteliect and morals, all permanent and solid growth is gradual; no man steps in a day from the position of an ignoramus to that of a bhilosopher; no man becomes intellectually great or morally good in an instant of time. The process of improvement is a slow and tedious one, marked by mental and moral struggles, by alternations of success and failure, until finally, after a long course of discipline, the man takes his place permanently on a higher intellectual plane, and in a purer moral atmosphere.

"As it is with individuals so is it with communities, states, and nations. They never jump in
a year or a decade from the lower or intermediate forms of savage life to the higher points
of civilization. The habits, modes of thought,
prejudices, superstitions, passions, likes and
dislikes of the fathers are transmitted
to, and for centuries often perpetuated
in, their children. The battle of
the Boyne was fought nearly 200
pears ago; the men who participated in that connict are foreotten, but their descendants are tolay ready to light at the drop of a hat over the
id quarrel. It required fifty years of culture
o enable the American people to divest themelves of their prejudices against England and
Englishmen; and it took a longer period to reepacific them to the Torics of the Revolutionary
period. The man who supposes that the habits,
political beliefs, religious tenets, prejudices,
and passions which have dominated communi-"As it is with individuals so is it with commu-

status of communities; and that you can only determine what they will do when they have the power by what they have done when they had the power. Their record of the past is an infailible indicator of their tendencies for the future. The Jews gave expression to a maxim founded upon a thousand years of experience when they said nothing good could come out of Nazareth. They knew the record of the Nazarenes; and nothing good would have come out of Nazareth but for the direct and miraculous interposition of Almighty God.

"Another thought: The principles for which you soldiers fought, the things for which you fought, and the results of the War in which you fought, and the results of the War in which you fought, and in the keeping of the soldiers who fought with you, than they would be in the control of the men who fought against your for, until the political the ies, prejudices, and passions which led to the War of the Rebellion are utterly abandoned as unsound, unreasonable, and unjust, the Union will be in peril, and the pence and prosperity of the Nation endangered."

NOTES.

The Democrats are not at all pleased with the Reunion; they say it plays the devil every year there has been one; and they want no more, especially Presidential years.

A large number of Democratic ex-soldiers came here. Many who could be named threw up the sponge, and say that they have had their eyes opened, and see things differently from what they did before they came.

The boys selling Garfield and Hancock badges report any quantity of the latter on hand. They are now inquiring when the Democrats will have a show here, they want to unload.

In the procession on the last day of the NOTES.

want to unload.

In the procession on the last day of the Reunion, the old battle-flags were carried, all tatters and rags. Although blackened with smoke, they told a story, conveyed a history of events, that has not been and cannot be written. One old veteran, with but one leg, remarked: "There's my old flag; but there is not enough left of it to wad a gun."

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Encouraging Reports from the Eight-eenth Congressional District - Capt. Thomas Certain of His Election by a Very Large Majority.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 14.-The grand rally at Du Quoin on the 29th ult., in connection with the Congressional Convention and its work, proyed a splendid triumph for the Republicans of the Eighteenth District. It gave new impetus and enthusiasm to the rank and file of the party all over the district. It established confidence, unity, energy, and oneness of purpose among all classes of Republicans. The organization of the party for effective campaign service in the different counties of the district were never before in so perfect and thorough working order. There is no lagging beaind, murmuring, and complaining in the work. Those who were disappointed in their choice of candidates have forgotten their disappointments, in view of the great and threatening dangers that menace our institutions, and have thrown themselves into the work of organization and preparation not only to sweep the district with a greater majority than ever before, but to carry the counties as well for each and all the nominees.

The renomination of Capt. John R. Thomas to be his own successor in the next Congress

was awise and timely move in the right di-

rection. His plain, straightforward, consistrection. His plain, straightforward, consistent course during his present term, together with the ad untages of the experience which he had received, impressed our people most favorably in his interest. A young man with energy and ability, with many of the elements of a successful party-leader, and to these the further fact that as a psoldier Capt. Thomas had the confidence of all who and to these the further fact that as a soldier Capt. Thomas had the confidence of all who knew and were associated with him in the army for his noble and sudierly bearing, and further the prestige of his election in 1878 over one of Southern Illinon ablest leaders and defenders of the Democatic faith, the Hon. W. J. Allen, was the occasion of much strength and influence to him with our party, whose object was to continue the greatest number of the elements of success in their candidate, as we realized that the connect would be a hard and close one over his district. His renomination, as time and circumstances have developed, was the best posible that could have been made. To the party it has been most satisfactory, unifying and harmonizing all the seemingly discordant elements, and promising nothing cal press and orators were loud in his praises for a few days, but they could not start the Hileram boom; with Thomas' renomination they began to realize the fact that the people of southern Illinois were not as "old fogy" they had suspected,—on the confirary that free schools, railroads, normals, and the public press, and the spirit of progress generally, had had the wholesome effect of impressing upon the mind of even the average "Egyptian" ideas of refinement, civilization, and National progress and prosperity. In short, that Bourbonism was at a discount in Southern Illinois, and that, if the leaders of the Democratic party proposed to induige any hopes of success for their Congressional candidate, they must not insult the common intelligence of the masses by proposing to represent them in the National Legislature by a man whose chief recommendation to statesmanship was his lifetime service of the Democratic party within his county, and the representative of the moss-back element, the traces of which, notwithstanding the free-school system and distribution of tracts.

statesmanship was his lifetime service of the incorratic party within his county, and the representative of the moss-back element, the traces of which, notwithstanding the free-school system and distribution of tracts and Bibles, occasionally crop out in the ascendant is this portion of the State.

The result was that the party "Bosses" was forced to unload their Bourbon brother, even though his selection was the work of their Convention with a full representation from each of the counties. As a part of the program, and in order to let the rank and file of the party down as easily as possible, it began to be runiored over the district that the health of their candidate would it was feared seriously interfere with his labors in making the canvass. The strangest feature of the matter was that nothing had ever been heard of his failing health until their efforts to get up a boom in his behalf had first failed. Thomas had been nominated but ten days, and was sweeping everything before him, when it became apparent to the "Bosses" that he would have a "walk over" if the Bourbon line of policy was persisted in, and Hileman remained on the ticket. Regardless of the deliberate choice of the Convention of the 22d of July, their Congressional Committee met at Cairo on the 9th inst., and proceeded upon their own choice to undo the work of the Convention by placing the Hon. William Hartzel on the ticket in place of Hileman, withdrawn. Hartzel, it will be remembered, had been before the Convention, and had been beaten fairly by Hileman. How the friends and supporters of Judge Hileman look upon the action of the Executive Committee remains to be seen; but rumors are afloat to the effect that much dissatisfaction is manifesting itself, and, though the "Bosses" may be able under the pressure of a Presidential campaign to hold the sore ones in the traces, yet it is doubtful if the choice of the ten political Solons composing their Executive Committee will receive any greater support than the regular nominee of the Convention. Ev yeth is doubtful if the choice of the ten political Solons composing their Executive Committee will receive any greater support than the regular nominee of the Convention. Even Bourbons have some rights that they feel should be entitled to respect, especially when those rights were exercised in a regular Convention of their party. To say the least, the work of the Committee was an insult to the friends of Judge Hileman, if they be capable of receiving an insult.

The truth is, the late edition of Democrats saw that the old edition was out of date, and they were determined to table it. Having failed in the Convention to nominate their man, they got their work in through the Committee. As a citizen of Randolph County, the Hon. William Hartzel has the name and standing of an upright, honest man and good lawyer; he is chiefly remarkable, however, for having fallen as by accident through a trap-door into Congress four years ago. His chances for election under the circumstances—to wit: the manner in which he was put on the ticket, will operate greatly against him; but this is not the great obstacle which he has to overcome. His opponent, Capt. Thomas, once a poor boy, by honest, industrious perseverance, step by step worked his way to the front of the Bar in his home-county, Massac. He is popular with the people of all classes; against him or his character the Opposition can say not a word. Industrious and energetic, he organizes and presses the campaign work before him, not only for himself but for the entire ticket everywhere. An able speaker on the stump, he is inspiring Republicans all over the district with an enthusiasm that knows no bounds short of victory. Count the Eighteenth District not "doubtful" but certain, and by a larger majority than ever before.

LONDON'S SOCIAL SENSATION

The Marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

An Alliance by Which She Follows Two Matrimonial Precedents in the Coutts Family.

London, Aug. 2.—The statements which have appeared in the London World and other papers concerning the rumored marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts have been received with general incredulity, but I be-lieve there can no longer be any doubt as to their accuracy. The event is well calculated to excite astonishment, for the Baroness can-not, by the greatest stretch of flattery, be said to be in the first bloom of youth, and she has resisted the temptation-whatever it may amount to—to enter into the marriage state until a period of life when most people are supposed to be tolerably safe from acute attacks of the tender passion. It is no se-cret that at various periods she has rejected offers of matrimony from suitors against whom nothing could be said on the score of "eligibility." Two Peers have paid address es to her in vain, and it is understood that a one time a foreign alliance, which the world would have considered most brilliant,

would have considered most brilliant, was formerly within her reach. But the lady was not to be won. Perhaps she feared that she was sought for her wealth alone; perhaps none of her wooers were lucky enough to make an impression upon her maiden heart. But no citadel can hold out forever, and at the age of 67 the great prize of the matrimonial market has fallen to an American,—Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, a native of Philadelphia. This gentleman has been for some time resident in England, and became naturalized here not very long ago. He has been acting as Private Secretary of the Baroness, and in his official capacity has been residing in her house in Stratton street, Piccadilly. Last year the Baroness planned a yachting excursion, chiefly for the benefit of Mr. Irving, the celebrated actor, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett was one of the party. Mr. Irving and he became great friends, but it may be doubted whether the distinguished actor foresaw what was to be the result of the acquaintance between the Baroness and her Secretary. There can be no risk in assuming that his surprise's not less profound than that which filled all London when the proposed marriage was first whispered about the drawing-

There can be no risk in assuming that his surprise is not less profound than that which filled all London when the proposed marriage was first whispered about the drawing-rooms of the town.

It would be useless to deny that this marriage has caused the most grievous mortification to the friends and relations of Baroness Coutts. When a lady in her of the year marries a gentleman in his 29th, people are always and to make unpleasant remarks, but in this case the lady has acted with a perversity which it is difficult to account for even after making the largest possible allowances for feminine eccentricities and caprice. Under the will of the actress, Harriot Mellon, afterwards Mrs. Coutts, and afterwards the Duchess of St. Albans, by which she inherits her property, it is expressly stipulated that should she ever marry a foreigner, whether naturalized or not, she shall forfeit all her interest in Coutts' Bank. It may reasonably be supposed that the Baroness takes some pride in her connection with the bank, and, leaving aside mere supposition, she assuredly has done so for many years past. That she should supposed that the Baroness takes some pride in her connection with the bank, and, leaving aside mere supposition, she assuredly has done so for many years past. That she should now be willing to abandon all further share or interest in it, and sever friendships which have the highest claim upon her respect, may well be regarded as a most extraordinary incident in family history. I say nothing about the sacrifice of money involved, for that is probably a matter of perfect indifference to the lady now concerned, if not to the gentleman. The annual income she will forfeit by her marriage is estimated at £100,000. I believe I am within the mark in saying that it will be at least half as much assing a hout \$625,000. It must be admitted that it is not very often a lady is found willing to surrender quite as much as this for the sake of securing a husband.

This is not the first time, however, that the family to which the Baroness belongs has pursued a line of conduct which is perhaps scarcely consistent with perfect mental equilibrium. The sea of marriage, full of sunken rocks and unknown dangers at the best, is fraught with peculiar adventures, not to say perile, for any one bearing the name of Counter nocks and unknown dangers at the best, is fraught with peculiar adventures, not to say perile, for any one bearing the name of Counter. You will remember that the chief founder of the celebrated bank in London was Mr. Themas Courts, whose grand-daughter is the present Baroness Burdett-Courts. He was one of the shrewdest men of business in all London, and his house

utts. He was one of the shrewdest men of business in all London, and his house flourished as very few houses have done in any country at any time. It has passed through every vicissitude of commercial life without sustaining the slightest injury, and such a thing as a "run" on Coutts' Bank has never been known, even in days of wild and universal panic. Enormous balances are kept lying idle there, and the amount of money at the command of the bank at all times would enable it to pass triumphantly through a commercial crisis far more severe than any which has been wimessed in England. The sagacity and foresight of Mr. Thomas Coutts have never been impured, and yet it cannot be said that he jaid the plans for his domestic life with an unusual degree of prudence or wisdom. Many men are very ciever until it comes to the business of marrying, when they act in a way which causes their friends to wonder whether in their formation common sense was not an ingredient entirely omitted. One day "Tom Coutts," as he was entiled by his contemporaries, happened to be going into his bank in the Strand when he noticed a housemaid washing the steps, in an attitude which, though unromantic, is not devoid of interest. Mr. Coutts thought that it was interesting, for he stopped a minute or two gazing upon the stop most of the housemaid was by no means displeased when she cast her pretty eyes up to him in an innocent way, and moved a little to make room for hin to pass. A good figure and a pretty face,—we all admire them, and Tom Coutts was always fond or going to the educated, and after a time the banker married her. But that, though his first, was not his last contribution to the romance of family history. Many years afterwards his wife—a second wife—was afflicted with those iwo great evils, old age and infirm health. Mr. Coutts was always fond of going to the theatre, and in the course of visits to different houses he made the acqualntance of a then obscure nerve on sidered an ornament to her profession, and even her sturdiest champions because the fact is that she stoo

and now that she was left alone she was far too wise to dream of returning to the stage. She preferred to become a prominent figure in the real world. In Lockhart's "Life of Scott" there is somewhere a description of a visit which she paid to Abbotsford, attended by a large retinue, including several maids and two physicians. She valued her life very highly, though perhaps some people may think that in taking two physicians about with her she did not go the right way to work to preserve it. Perhaps, however, she

employed one to keep a watch upon the other. At any rate, she lived on, and one day when she was falling into the "sere, the yellow leaf," it fell to her lot to lead captive another lover, in the person of the young Duke of St. Albans, who was then in his 27th year. The Duke, it is needless to say, loved her for herself alone; her vast riches had no attractions for him. Perhaps his attachment arose partly from a sort of hereditary respect for actresses, for he was himself descended from an actress, no less a personage than Nell Gwynne. You recollect that when Nell saw King Charles II. passing her window one day she held her child out of the window and declared she would throw it down if the King did not acknowledge his offspring and bestow a Peerage upon him. To the "merry monarch" one child more or less was a matter not worth talking about, and with a careless laugh he made Nell's child the Duke-of St. Albans. Family instinct may thus have had its part in leading a later Duke to become the suitor of Mrs. Coutts, the ci-devant actress,

After what one may call a decentishow of resistance she married him, and immediately after the ceremony she caused a friend to hand him the handy little cadean of £30,000 to show that there was no Ill feeling on her side. The Duke considerately left her a good deal to herself, for a business-like woman with a great estate to look after would necesarily have very little time at her disposal for frivolous conversation. Nor can it be said that love blinded the eyes of the Duchess, for when, in process of time, she deemed it discreet to make a will, she took care to leave her noble husband entirely out of it. Perhaps this came to his knowledge and caused him to renew the fond protestations of his courting days. At any rate, the Duchess left behind her an important codicil by which her husband was entitled to receive £10,000 a year and some other property, provided his brothers never were allowed to enter either of her houses. Long before she died she was affraid to stir out of her h husband, Mr. Coutts, was in the habit of paying her daily visits in the shape of a little bird. He had, she said, always promised to come back to her in that disguise, and she distinctly saw him perch every morning on her window ledge in Piccadilly. Let no one laugh at this fancy. I passed the very house only yesterday and there was a sparrow chirping away on one of the upper windows, as black as my hat with London smoke, but perfectly well and hearty. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it was old Tom Coutts come to express his opinion on the marriage of his granddaughter.

come to express his opinion on the marriage of his granddaughter.

When the Duchess of St. Albans died it was found that she had left the bulk of her fort-une, not to the St. Albans family, but to the descendants of Mr. Coutts, and chiefly to the descendants of Mr. Coutts, and chiefly to the daughter of his daughter Sophia, who had married Sir Francis Burdett. The heiress, Miss Angela Burdett-Coutts, received about £1,800,000 in ready money, and her interest in the celebrated bank has brought her in since that time not less than £3,500,000. In 1871 this lady was created a Baroness, and it must in justice be said of her that she has led a pure and stainless life and passed her days in doing good to the poor and afflicted. She has been beset by impostors of every class and almost every nation. afflicted. She has been beset by impostors of every class and almost every nation, but her benevolence has been wisely directed, and she enjoyed the respect of the whole nation, from the Queen to the poorest beggar in Bethnal Green. But the fatality which hangs over the Coutts family once more makes itself visible. An ill-considered and even absurd marriage is again to fill the mouths of all gossips, and to give occasion to the curious to consider how often it happens that precedents in family history have all the force of precedents in law. I once knew a man who used to say: "My marriage has been a most unhappy one, but marriages always have been unhappy in my family." The knowledge of that fact may have had no unimportant result on his own life. A mys-The knowledge of that fact may have had no unimportant result on his own life. A mysterious influence leads the child or the grandchild on in the steps which it finds traced by its ancestors. It was old Mr. Coutts' fate to be married for his money at an advanced age. The same lot befell his wife, and now the granddaughter succurabs to the same destiny. Let us hope that she will at least guard the family estate as well as her immediate predecessor, the Duchess of St. Albans, contrived to do. If Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is offended at having any one suggest that he marries for money he must learn to that he marries for money he must learn to get used to it. Few people will be found ready to believe that the spark of love burns very fiercely in the heart of a young man of 29 for an old lady of 67.

IMPORTING FINE HORSES.

Recent Movement to Secure Strong

The steamer Greece, which arrived last who lives at Wayne, Du Page County, Ill. This is a small village about thirty miles west of Chicago. The horses were taken to stables on Greenwich street, and afterward sent West to Mr. Dunham's stock farm at Wayne. About one fourth of them are colts, and the rest are full-grown stallions, their weights ranging from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds. This is the largest importation of horses of this kind ever

est importation of horses of this kind ever made into this country. Mr. Dunham said to a Tribune reporter, while speaking of the importation of horses:

"William Harris, of Moorestown, N. J., brought the first Percheron stallions to this country in 1839. He was traveling in Europe for his health and saw some of these horses at work in France. He was so struck with their strength that he determined to bring some of them home with him. Accordingly he shipped four to this country. Two of them died, however, before they reached Moorestown. Charles Fullington, of Ohio, imported the next lot in 1851. In 1856 one of the stallions imported by Mr. Fullington was sent to Illinois, where for twelve years he was the only one of the kind in the State. In 1863 I imported two of these stallions, and in 1872 I went regularly into the business. Since that time I have brought over from France between 300 and 400 of them. I put them on my stock-farm at Wayne and sell them whenever an opportunity occurs."

"How large a region is Perche, where you buy these horses?"

"The district which goes by the name of Perche is a plateau between the Seine and Loire Rivers. about 100 miles from Paris.

buy these horses?"

"The district which goes by the name of Perche is a plateau between the Seine and Loire Rivers, about 100 miles from Paris. The plateau is sixtymiles in length and forty miles in width, and embraces parts of the districts Eure-et-Loir, Eure, and Orne. The climate of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and economy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at bargaining."

"Every year. I always go there during the last of June or the 1st of July. The greater part of the farm work is done then, and the horses are cheaper than at any other time of the year. Then, August is a good month to bring the horses over to this country, as the voyage is usually a quiet one, and as they acclimate better if brought over here just before the cool weather. All the horse-buyers go to Perche during the months of June and July, and the region is pretty well cleaned out of its horses now. If you were in Perche to-day you would have hard work to find a young first-class stallion in the whole district."

"What do these stallions cost there?"

"From \$800 to \$2,000. It also costs a great deal to import them. I had a special train from Perche to the sea-coast, a thing never heard of before in France. In 1873 it cost me \$500 for every horse I brought across the ocean. Now, however, when I bring them in

heard of before in France. In 1873 it cost me \$500 for every horse I brought across the ocean. Now, however, when I bring them in large numbers it costs only a little more than half as much for each. It will cost me \$100 a car for my special train to Wayne. I put six of the horses in a car. I insure them when I start, and I have to pay 4 or 5 per cent on the insurance. You see there are large risks in this business. When I sell these stallions, however, I will get from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each for them."

Two Canadians Propose to Shoot the Whirlpool Rapids in an Open Boat for a Consideration.

for a Consideration.

The idea of successfully making a trip from Niagara Falls to the mouth of the Niagara River on Lake Ontairio, going through the terrific rapids and whirlpool, where but one boat, the Maid of the Mist, was ever known to miraculously pass, is now taking a tangible shape. Mr. Saul Davis, owner of most of the great Niagara Falls on the Canada side, says it cannot be successfully done. A gentleman of Clifton, accompanied by a friend, both experienced sportsmen, authorizes the Welland Telegraph to make the following proposition: "That if Mr. Davis will deposit \$1,000, to be paid them for a successful trip in an open hoat, from Niagara Falls to the mouth of the Niagara River, they will undertake to perform it. And furthermore, if Mr. Davis will deposit another \$1,000, they will agree to return by the same route, without taking their boat out of the water." The gentlemen making this proposal are Mr. L. H. Schofield, late Ensign of the Fourth

Ira Schofield of Lundy's Lane reputation, who, by orders of his commanding General, escorted prisoners from that hattiefield to Kingston; Col. R. E. Perry, late of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and a Paymaster, eldest son of the Hon. Peter Perry. They propose using a Hudson Bay cance twenty-three feet long in which they have both made many a perilous voyage. It is to be understood that the money will not be claimed unless they successfully perform the undertaking. Paddle your own cance is what they propose, and if Mr. Saul Davis thinks it can't be done, they are ready to undertake it on the proposed terms.

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparlila as an old friend, to whom he or some one of his family is indebted for help hrough the critical periods of sickness and de-ollity that come to every one.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-lous patrons throughout the city, we have estab-tion of the city of the city of the city of the city of the case designated by the city of the city of the case of

Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av.,
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ner Paulina.

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LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 43 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL. A LERED FERGUSON, WHO ASSUMED THE name of George West, and left England in 1865, and was just heard of in Ionia, Mich., is most earnest yrequested to communicate with Martin Cornell, St. Paul's churchyard, London, of whom he may hear something to his advantage. Any person giving authenticated official evidence of the death of the above will be rewarded on application as above. PALMER & DURKEE, Chicago.

will be rewarded on application as above.

BURKEE, Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED—BRIDLE, OTHERwise George-Louisa Bridle (who it is believed
went to Chicago in 1825 and married there one Alfred
George), if living, en; if she be dead, her husband or
children, may hear something to her, his, or their advantage upon communicating with Messrs. AIROLD
& COOPER, of Chichester, England, solicitors. DERSONAL-A STRAGER IN THE CITY WOULD I like to meet an agreeable and attractive young lady who would visit the various points of interest in the city with him. Address B. F. ATLINGTON, Post

DERSONAL-IF PROF. DE FOURNET IS IN THE city he will please call at the office RIARD, 188 South Halsted-st. PERSONAL—TWO SIR KNIGHTS, LONESOME amid the crowds, sojourning for three or four days in the city, would like to form the acquaintance of two young ladies for mutual enjoyment, excursions, etc. Address B 77, Tribune office.

PERSONAL-WANTED - THE ADDRESS OF Joseph S. Kekey, contractor, late of Chicago, by an old friend. Address HOWARD MUNRO, Box 144 PERSONAL-PLEASE CAN ANY ONE GIVE ME any information of my husband, C. H. CUTLER. Address V 41, Tribune office. PERSONAL-WILL THE LADY WHO MET GENT on horseback Monday evening on Jackson-st. send address to B 75, Tribune office. PERSONAL—WILL FANNIE S.M. I. T. H., FOR-merly of Centre-av., between Jackson and Taj-lor-sts., send her address to V 42, Tribune office. PERSONAL—SIR KNIGHTS OF DURHAM COM-mandery, No. 3, N. C., please address T. W. BLAKE, Palmer House. PERSONAL-F. L. G., SEE ME WEDNESDAY, 18th, at 70 clock sharp at city P.-O. L.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A \$150 WHat. BUY THE BEAUTIFUL BAY A horse little Dan. He cost \$400 last fall in Kentoky. He is 4 years old. Is hands high, has fine style and action, was sired by Young Columbus, son of Ryady's Hambletonian, dam a Messenger mare. Little Dan, as a lady's, road horse, has no superfor, and few equals; is very genile and kind. If he had training he would be very fast. He got beat in a matine race in 2:25, but came in second two lengths behind first horse. He has been driven since last fall by present owner, a lady, who is forced to sell min immediately for reasons which will be explained to pur ly for reasons which will be explained to the is warranted sound and kind. Call residence, No. 362 Michigan-av.

owner's residence, No. 322 Michigan-av.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL
A their carriage, road, and saddle-horses, top and
open buggies, single and double harness. Some of
the horses are very fast; one pair can trot in 2:40 to
the pole; they are very handsome; one beautiful
Hambletonian bay horse, ic hands high, stylish, and
a fine driver; one Blackhawk mare; can trot in 2:45;
and other good horses; one sired by Almont; they
are warranted sound and kind; most of them were
purchased from the Fairlawn stock farm, Kentucky,
last summer; will give a week's trial, and sell them
at prices to suit purchasers, as they must be dis-

A T JOHN MITCHELL'S, 195 EAST WASHING-ton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggles, and harness, new and, second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made. CLARENCE CARRIAGE IN PERFECT RUN-ping order, good as new; very cheap; can be seen at paint-shop, over Oscar Fried's stable. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ETC., FOR anie at great tempatins at 58 West Madison-st. Call and sec. H-B. Hild. The steamer Greece, which arrived last week, brought ninety-seven horses of the Percheron breed for M. W. Dunham, an im-

WANTED-A PAIR OF MATCHED PONIES ess with THOS. J. KIRK & CO., 190 lake-st FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms5 and i, 12) Rundolph-st. Established 1854. A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4 A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE planos, etc., without removal; also on all good se-curities. 35 Dearborn-st., Room 11. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.—
Money to load on watches diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 26 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STORAGE CO.on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st. I IGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian Nutional Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st. L OANS ON LIFE POLICIES; SAME BOUGHT; Li send stamp; failed life companies' policies also purchased; Beehive and other failed bank claims bought. HOLMES & BRO., General Brokers, '88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 15) West Monroe-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES IN THEIR WORST AND OLDEST FORMS can be permanently cared without severe measures. Also fistules inano and fissures without knife or caustic. Patients in all of above cared without hocessarily interrupting business by GILL, M. D., 739 South Halsted-st. Take street-cars. TICKET TO ST. LOUIS FOR \$3.50, IF TAKEN TO-day. Address V 44, Tribune office. WANTED-HEATING APPARATUS, SECOND-hand, in good condition, capable of warming one or two rooms 30xii; must be complete in every respect. Apply to J. H. YEWIPALE for two days, at Briggs House, or address J. H. YEWDALE & SON, Milwauke. WANTED-EVERYBODY TO SEND POSTAL to 4529 Wabash-av. for particulars of Myers'

WANTED-RAILROAD WORK WITH SEVENTY five teams and 49 laborers. Address H. W. REED, Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered to invest in a profitable business capital. Either lady or gent, active or silent. References exchanged. 71 North Peoria-st. changed. 71 North Peorin-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF PO
sition, well established in b kiness in Chicago, of
fers an honest man with \$10,000 available capital te
share equally in results of three important valuable
monopolies. Address for interview V 38, Tribune. PARTNER WANTED-IN GRAIN COMMISSION business of twenty years' standing. Reference first-class. Capital required, 8,000 or less. Address 43, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$500, SINGLE MAN ving in country preferred; established legitima ness; 100 per cent weekly. Unexceptionable re ness given. Address, for five days, V 48, Tribun BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE-Hooms, with board, \$4 to \$7 per week; \$1.00 to \$6 per Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, 28 AND 20 SOUTH CLARK-Custom House—Elegantly furnished rooms at 5: conts and 81.00 a day after Aug. 21. BENTON MAUZY, Pro-U.ARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sta., four blocks south of the Palmer House-Board and room, \$2.50 to \$5 per day. MONROE HOUSE, 12: AND 12: SOUTH HALSTED St. Pleasant, clean room, 50 cents and \$1.00 a day.
WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. (OPPOSIT Palmer House)—E per day.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD—AND ROOM FOR YOUNG MARRIEL fice; terms not to exceed Kis per mouth. Address in mediately W P B, 75 East Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR COUNTRY, 8,000 Except of clear improved business and residence property on New York Central near Syracuse; will assume light incumbrance if necessery. HALE & SNOW, 7 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—640 ACRES NEBRASKA AND 440 lows with 11,300 of dry goods for improved farm; some cash or crops. J. S. WOLF 186 La Salle.

BUILDING MATERIAL. WANTED-A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND building material, lumber, brick, sash, doors blinds, etc. Address V &, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS. A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR.
A. born-st. Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. SALE—E OH SO ACRES OF LAND WEST Of d adjoining the city. in Sec. 25, near Dougla onlevard; chean and easy terms of payment i on. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune office. POR SALE-400 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT Cone block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; his down and 8 monthly; cheapest prop-erty in market, and shown free; abstract free; rail-road fare life. Glence lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 12 La Salle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF I acres, 22 miles south of Chicago, near-milroad; himber and running water. Apply to ALEX, Malassian, Frankfort, Will County, or to GEO. M. ONNELL, Hoom L 180 East Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED - REAL ESTATE IN BOSTON O vicinity; will trade stock in several good Western corporations for same. Address to day 8. IREED, care Tribune office, af erwards 8 India square

TO BENT-HOUSES.

South Side.
TO RENT-THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 1616 W.I. O RENT-AN ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BAS ment building in perfect order, corner of Wa h-av. and Forty-second-st. Apply to J. C. SMITE bearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT-FLATS. West Side. TO RENT-UPPER FLAT OF HOUSE IN VERY desirable location on West Washington-st., near and wife, with no children preferred; rent super month: will be partially furnished for same rent, if desired. References required. Apply at 64 Park-sv.,

TO BENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FROM
suite of rooms; also, other rooms by the day or
week. Transients accommodated during Conclave.
One block from Grand Pacific and Palmer House.
Call or address 149 East Monroe-st. To RENT-44 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all conveniences.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen during the Conclave. 80 State-sta TO BENT-NEWLY FURNISHED BOOMS AND I good sleeping accommodations, cheap, to respect able parties, at 275 State-et.

TO RENT-75 EAST ADAMS-ST, UP-STAAIRS, room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gen-tlemen during Conclave, one block from Falmer House.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM AT 12 SOUTH Clark-st. Apply at 110 Monroe-st. barber-shop.

TO RENT-ROOMS THIS WEEK TO RESPONSIBLE parties, reasonable. 146 Wabash-av. West Side.

To RENT-ONE FURNISHED ROOM. tiful location: up-stairs; 214 West Mo TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE LARGEST, SINEST, AND BEST located store in Rock Island, Ill., 20x160, now occupied by M. G. Mills as a dry-goods store. Possession given Sept 1, 1880. Address GEO. P. FRY-SINGER, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED-TO RENT. 7 ANTED—TO RENT—A FARM, NOT LESS than 100 acres, on shares. Address JAMES C. UTY, Englewood P. O. WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms on South Side. Price not to exceed \$55. Prompt pay. V 47, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT THE FACTORY-FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition; wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., & East Indiana-st. Estab. 1811. PISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS

For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced plano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-stq. FOR SALE-GENUINE JOSEF GUARNISIN'S
State-st. Market State-st.

L YON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS-Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I beg to congratulate you on the remarkably refined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt, to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elegant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideratum of a superior plano at a low price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

DIANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and ar prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy the none need be without an instrument. LYON a HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. SZCONC-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AND OR-gans on monthly payments. Old instruments taken in exchange. Reliable tuning. STORY & CAMP, 138 and 150 State-st. STEINWAY'S

MATCHLESS PIANOS, MATCHLESS PIANOS, Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-su

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. KRANICH & BACH, PIANOS- WM. P. EMERSON, W. W. KIMBALL,

DUNHAM & SONS (B. SHONINGER, ORGANS-KIMBALL.

The above are standard instruments. Warranted five years. Sold on installments, if required.

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-s

Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE POPULAR
EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS,
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These instruments have been before the public for
the past forty years, and during that time their action
and tone have become so well known that the demand
has been far ahead of the sapply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments.

W. W. KIMBALIA.
Corner State and Adams-sts.
In addition to the above we have a large stock of
other makes that can be sold on intalliments if required. n exchange.

TO RENT-TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT

planos, including Steinway, Fischer, and Lyon &
Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALT, Smite

planos, including Steinway, Fischer, and Lyon & Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS, ESTABLISHED 7851, sold for cash or on installments at low, prices. ADAM SHARP, 76 West Madison-st.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS, INCLUDING the famous Decker Bros., Haines, Mathushek, and Story & Camp planos, and Estey orkans. We have decided to sell during the next @ days on terms so easy and prices so low that all can purchase. Organs at \$5 and planos at \$6 in onthly payments.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 198 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR sale cheap, on account of ill health. For particulars address W.M. KASTEN, Freeport, Ill., Lock Box DUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—I WILL SELL THE State of Illinois in a very valuable patent, covered with novelty, for \$8,000 cash; not been out three months; is States already sold; Illinois is worth from \$100,000 to \$500,000 in five years, according to energy of porty working it. For further particulars address FikED H. BROWN, \$200 Washington-av., St. Louis, patentee.

patentee.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise in one of the best points for business in
Western Illinois; stock will invoice about \$55,000 to
could be reduced in thirty days to \$80,000; sates lest
year \$81,000, and running as well this year. This is
good opportunity to any one desirous of going into
trade. No propositions entertained except for cash
Good reasons given for going out of trade. Address
THEO, F. BRETT (care Field, Leiter & Co.), Chicago,

POR SALE—MCDONALD'S CHEAP COFFRE and lunch establishment is closed this week for want of waiters; a man with the cash can have it if taken now for about half its value. Apply at proprietor's residence, 178 West Washington-8. FOR SALE—A BARBER SHOP WITH BATHING rooms; is well patronized and centrally located; will sell cheap and give credit; good reason for sell-ing. Apply to JAMES H. VAN VLISSINGER, Room 40, 184 Dearborn-st.

No. 184 Dearborn-St.

POR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACT books doing a good business in one of the best counties in illinois. Address V &, Tribune office.

POR SALE—EXTRACRDINARY CHANCE—LONG lease of first-class family hotel with 50 Turnished rooms (with ber), all in spiehdid condition. Call at once. JOHN H. COTES, 85 La Salie-st. rooms (with bar), all in splehdid condition. Call at once. JOHN H. COTES, S. La Saile-st.

NOR SALE—AT ONCE, THE BEST LOCATED and paying cigars store in Chicago, at a sacrifice, as I am leaving the country; unusual low rent. Only those having cash seed apply. Major Block. Room 3.

POR SALE—STATE-RIGHTS FOR THE AUTO-matic measuring milk-can, patented July, 1880. Address with number. Will see you Tuesday or Wednesday. G. KOONS, Tromont House.

POR SALE—A DAIRY AND WELL-PAYING milk route, with stock and winter's feed all in good shape and running order. Apply to A. G. KLINE, Evanston, Ill.

POR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for saie cheap for cash. Also fixtures. Reason for selling sixtness. Address F. H. BRICE, Kansas City, Mo.

POR SALE—OR TO RENT—MY BUTCHER-SHOP and packing-house, situated at 69 South Canalsis, where I have done a successful business for the MEYEN.

POR SALE—ELEVATOR AT A STATION ON G.

MEYER.

FOR SALE-ELEVATOR AT A STATION ON C.,

B. & Q. R. R. in Western lows, chesp. Address

EDWARD HAYES, Red Oak, Is. CLAIRVOYANTS

A STROLOGY - MISS. DR. ELLIS NEVER FAILS to tell the past, present, and fature; and for persons boru in March April, June. September. October, and December, selecis lucky numbers that will draw large prizes in any good lottery members that will draw large prizes in any good lottery by mail. For terms call or address Mrs. Dr. Ellis, Everett House, Room 40, 230 West Madisor.-st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM B ton, as the best adviser and counselor on lo marriage, and business affairs. 351 West Madison

STORAGE. STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, B cheapest and best in city. Advan. J. C. & G. PARRY, 180 West Monroe

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED AND WE recommended duug clerk: a single man ferred. Address A. SWENSON, Koarney, Nos. WANTED-A COMPETENT DRUGCLES DOT less than 5 years' experience, to g rado. Address, stating terms, etc., W D Woodruff House. WAFTED-TWO BILL CLERKS. APPLY WIT references and salary expected, V.S. Trib.

WANTED—RHST-CLASS SALESMEN
Gress-goods, linens, and notions. Base
sucre. opposite Palmer House.
WANTED—AN A 1 DELIVERY CLESK. V.
is well sequainted in all parts of the city; a
ences required. C. H. SLACK, 73 and 81 States. Trades. WANTED-TWO BLACKSMITHS ONE

WANTED-SIX GOOD CARRIAGE-TRI WANTED - CABRIAGE BLACKSMITH B WANTED-A GOOD BARBER. 71 DEARBORE WANTED-A MAN TO RUN A CIRCULAR SAI PAITLANN West Erie-st. JOHNSON WANTED-SADDLE HANDS; PIL

Rmployment Agencies.

WANTED-ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET and Day of C. & N. W. Co., in Iowa, Wisconsin, Medica and Daylott, \$1.50 per day; free fare. At I. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. Miscellan

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WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GIA.

OF CORR. TYLER & CO., @ State-st., Chicago. WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET IN everywhere to sell campaign goods, needlester, and novelties; & to 8 a day can easily sellinstrated catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, and Jackson-St. Chicago. WANTED-AGENTS-BEST THING OUT; REP. It; take sample home: make money rapidly. C. F. SHORT, 46 South Canal-st., up-stal.a. WANTED-A FEW A NO.1 AGENTS TO HANDIS our books. P. F. COLLIER, 25 East Materials st., Booms 8 and 5.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE "NATIONAL Hand-Book of American Progress." A greek of facts and figures for voters. History is raphy, statistics, documents, finances, politics, including life and times of the Presidential candidate. A campaign book worth having. Write for circulas, C. TREAT, inf Clark-st, Chicago. WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE
with good canvassers for life-insurance by W
H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner be-WANTED-A PORTER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF packing for dry-goods store: salary & to commence. Agdress, with references, B I, Tribusa

WANTED-NIGHT WATCHMAN FOR A MIN.
with references. Address to V 51, Tribune of with references. •

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN BYErywhere, guaranteed \$50 weekly selling our goods.
Business permanent. Investigate. MERHILL \$00.
Z North Clark-88. WANTED—A BOY 12 OR 13 YEARS OLD, ONE man through Michigan for three months foot wages paid. Inquire at 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO REPRESENT US DE CARACTER OLD WANTED—A MAN TO REPRESENT US DE CARACTER OLD WASHINGTON-ST.

WANTED-ONE ADVERTISING AND THE subscription solicitors; first-class men, ver-references. Musical and Art Journal, Room H. WANTED-STRONG STEADY BOY OVER Wears old to run elevator. Apply at Room Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st., between it sad i.

WANTED-A SMART. ACTIVE BOY, is 02 of the care of stock. Inquire in hat store, ill fast made dolph-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, SWEDS, or Norwegian zirl, to cook, wash, and iron is a family of three adults. Apply, with reference a 1907 Wabash-av. WANTED-TWO KITCHEN WOMEN AT AK-DERSON'S Dining-Room, No. 165 South Carlet WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small private family. Appl
at 488 Belden-av., one block west of North Clarkel.
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL: MOST III
first-class cook. 429 West Washingtor-st.
WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS: CHAMELEmaid, kitchen girl. 1425 Wabash-av.

WANTED-AT 3456 WABASH-AV. A 1007 Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—ANY. NUMBER—foday: chestril workers; prime places; bir par,
logistry, 25 West Monroe-st. (Bureas of Literature)

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDI vian girls for private families, hotels, and to ing-houses, at G. DUSK E'S Office, 105 Mirwaukee-Miscellane WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS RE-ness to take charge of his daughter, spars old. Size must be a lady of refinement and education, not un-der Sy sears of age, and without incumbrances of any kind. Her references must be unexceptionable. Letters of application are solicited, which shouldon-

Letters of application are solicited, at tain nativity, age, history of past life names of references. Address T 8, (Applicants for the position above.) WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED LADY CAN-yassers to introduce and sell a new and superior face powder and tooth powder. Address V S., The une office, giving full address. WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SALES-ladies; none others need apply. Stein's Do in Store, 113 Clark-st. WANTED-LADIES FOR THIS WEEK, & A

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALL. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
Of young man in hats and caps or furnishing good,
as salesman. Can give good reference. Address Y
E. Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamster & c.,
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OB TO
take care of horses and buggles by a young ass
who understands the business. Address VA Trib ne omee.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND
gardener, by a single German, well recommended.
SE South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED-BY GENTLEMAN FROM Virginia, with thirteen years' experience in the dry-goods business, is some large retail dry-goods house in Chicago for the year 1881; is now in business in Virginia, but proposes moving to Chicago. The year best references given. Address, for a few days. The H. Clarendon Hotel, Chicago.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN decrease V 68, Tribune office. Gress V 6s, Tribune office.

Saged 2b, by next Monday, to take care of borser in city or country; would take in job on a stock-farm; thoroughly understands his business. Good references from former and present employer. Address V 5s, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT Change with a small ramily; city or country. Call at its Highestic SITUATION WANTED-BY A FRST-CLASS cook. Please call at its Englisenth-st, up-smin. SITUATION WANTED-BY A VERY RESPECT. able young girl from Christiania, Norway, it years old, to assist in housekeeping and make berieff as ful in a respectable private family. Apply to Dannevirke Hotel, Milwaukee-av., Room 12.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO ASIN ON THE PROBLEM OF THE PROBLEM O Sedgw ck-st.

S ITUATION WANTED—AS MATRON OF HOUSE keeper by an American. 30 years old, who has be servered by an American and years old, who has be servered by the servered

Employment Agencies. ITUATIONS WANTED-CAPABLE WI girls, skillful, cheerful, strong; housework Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of La SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NII
of good Scandinavian or German female helpe
be supplied at G. DUSKE'S mee. 195 Milwankee

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR return of articles taken from 10 Bryan-place yesterday and no questions asked. 162 La Saile-st. POUND—AT EXPOSITION BUILDING LAST night striped shawl. Owner can have by calling at 80 West Fourteeeth-st.

LOST—A SCABBARD—ON THE UTH INST. IS front of Exposition Building. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Gale & Block's Parase House. OST-A MASONIC WATCH-CHARM FINDS will be liberally rewarded by returning same to B. CHAMBERS & CO., corner Clark and Madison. LOST-MIXED GRAY CAPE, TRIMMED WITH gray fringe and saith hood trimmed with confiner suitably rewarded at Room 8, 168 Washington Bilds and saith hood trimmed with confiner suitably rewarded at Room 8, 168 Washington Bilds are suitably rewarded at Room 8, 168 Washington Bilds are suitable with the suitable with the suitable with the suitable with the suitable who were will return the same to ALLAN PINKER TON, 191 and 196 Fifth-av., will receive above reward.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. FURNITURE CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. On easy payments, Splendid stock. Fair dealing. Open evenings.

J. W. & J. B J. W. & J. B. STOREY,

SAFE WANTED-I WISH TO BUY A GOOD SEC-ond-hand safe for cash or in exchange for su-burban lot. A. BUTTERFIELD, ED South Water